THE

# Bombay Gazette.

**No.** 55,740—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

**MAIL SERVICE.**

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m. | Steamers | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 | | | | |
| 7th Sept. | ARABIA | 8000 | .... | — |
| 14th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MEDINA | 12500 |
| 21st „ | ARCADIA | 7000 | .... | — |
| 28th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 5th Oct. | EGYPT | 8000 | .... | — |
| 12th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 10000 |
| 19th „ | PERSIA | 8000 | .... | — |
| 26th „ | * MALOJA | 12500 | MACEDONIA | 10500 |
| 2nd Nov. | CHINA | 8000 | .... | — |
| 9th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| 16th „ | ARABIA | 8000 | .... | — |
| 23rd „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10500 |
| 30th „ | MEDINA | 12500 | .... | — |

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

**Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.**

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

**Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.**

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22nd Feb. | EGYPT | 8000 | .... | — |
| 1st March | MOREA | 11000 | .... | — |
| 8th „ | PERSIA | 8000 | .... | — |
| 15th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10500 |
| 19th „ | * ARCADIA | 7000 | .... | — |
| 22nd „ | MANTUA | 11000 | .... | — |
| 29th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MEDINA | 12500 |
| 5th Apl. | ARABIA | 8000 | .... | — |
| 12th „ | MOLDAVIA | 10000 | .... | — |
| 19th „ | MALOJA | 12500 | .... | — |
| 26th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 3rd May | EGYPT | 8000 | .... | — |
| 10th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10500 |

All the above Steamers are fitted with

*WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cleopatra | 4039 | N. Chersich | 1st Oct |
| Semiramis | 3999 | G. Gillhuber | 16th Oct |
| Habsburg | 3979 | E. Seberich | 1st Nov |
| Leopolis | 3805 | P. Badessich | 16th Nov |

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913
ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cleopatra | 4039 | N. Chersich | 1st Feb |
| Semiramis | 3999 | G. Gillhuber | 16th „ |
| Gablonz | 8000 | ... | 1st Mar |
| Habsburg | 3979 | E. Seberich | 16th „ |
| Cleopatra | 4039 | N. Chersich | 1st April |
| Semiramis | 3999 | G. Gillhuber | 16th „ |
| Gablonz | 8000 | ... | 1st May |
| Habsburg | 3979 | E. Seberich | 16th „ |
| Cleopatra | 4039 | N. Chersich | 1st June |

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vorwaerts | 5990 | ... | 28th Feb |
| F. Ferdinand | 6016 | ... | 28th Mar |
| Austria | 7588 | ... | 28th Apr |

All the above Steamers are fitted with

*WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES
ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Trieste or Venice | Rs. 500 | |
| To Trieste or Venice and back | „ 750 | |
| To London via Trieste | „ 579 | to 644* |
| To London via Trieste and back | „ 903 | „ 1088* |

SECOND CLASS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Trieste or Venice | Rs. 350 | |
| To Trieste or Venice and back | „ 525 | |
| To London via Trieste | „ 429 | to 449† |
| To London via Trieste and back | „ 683 | „ 723† |

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Trieste or Venice | Rs. 450 | |
| To Trieste or Venice and back | „ 675 | |
| To London via Trieste | „ 529 | to 594* |
| To London via Trieste and back | „ 832 | „ 963* |

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

| Steamer | Tons | Captain | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| China | 6917 | N. Giurovich | 5th Sept. |

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
63, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

### NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing. Date. | Time. | Route via |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Linga | 2185 | Friday 6th Sept. | † 6 a.m. | direct. |
| Dwarka | 1695 | Thurs. 12th Sept. | 9 a. m. | |

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 5th Sept. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. Barala 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 11th September, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota." 3418 tons on Saturday 7th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS. AND CALCUTTA.
A Steamer on or about 14th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
5th September, 1912.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

**PASSAGE & SHIPPING.**

| | |
|---|---|
| **PASSAGES** | Booked without charge. |
| **BERTHS** | Carefully Selected. |
| **STEAMER PLANS** | Sent for Inspection. |
| **HANDBOOK** | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis. |
| **BAGGAGE** | Shipped and Insured. |
| **PASSENGERS** | Met on arrival. |

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

### ELLERMAN'S
### CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay 1913. | Leave Karachi 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *City of Birmingham | 7475 | 10 Feb. | 8 Feb. |
| City of Sparta | 5415 | ...... | 19 „ |
| *City of Glasgow | 6529 | 3 March | 1 March |
| Trafford Hall | 5321 | ...... | 18 „ |
| City of Athens | 5594 | 15 March | ... |
| City of Poona (Tw. Screw) | 8500 | ...... | 5 April |
| *City of Lahore | 6875 | 16 April | 14 „ |
| City of Benares | 6973 | ...... | 23 „ |
| *City of Calcutta | 7631 | 5 May | 3 May |
| *City of Marseilles (Tw. Screw) | 8800 | 15 „ | 13 „ |
| City of Manchester | 5551 | ...... | 21 „ |
| City of York | 7810 | ...... | 31 „ |
| Trafford Hall | 5321 | ...... | 12 June |
| City of London | 9000 | ...... | 19 July |

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

| FARES. | 1st class Single. | 1st class Return. | 2nd class Single. | 2nd class Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles | 578 | 891 | 429 | 649 |
| London via Marseilles | 653 | 1,091 | 489 | 809 |
| Liverpool | 605 | 957 | 462 | 704 |

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd

### BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

## BANKS.

### COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL PAID UP | £100,000 |
| RESERVE | £ 50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | £1,200,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £1,650,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £1,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colombo
Delhi
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow

Hongkong
Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klang
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Malacca
Manila
Medan
New York

Penang
Puket
Rangoon
Saigon
Seremban
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Thaiping
Tientsin
Yokohama

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY, 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen. | 48,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | „ | 30,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | „ | 17,500,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons

Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tieling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | Rs. | 1,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL CALLED UP | „ | 50,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | „ | 3,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

## ONE TEMPTATION

Earrings have never fallen completely into disuse, though there was a lapse in the general custom of wearing them, probably due to the fashion of dressing the hair in the early Victorian period so that the ears did not show. There is abundance of evidence to-day however to prove that the fashion for wearing earrings has absolutely established itself, testifying also that they enjoy a very high degree of favour and this popularity is due partly to it now being no longer necessary to pierce the lobe of the ears, the other and greater reason being, and there is no fancy in the contention, that earrings have a tendency to enhance the brightness of the eyes and add to the length of neck.

Individual taste differs largely in the selection not only in design but also of the colour of gems used. The designs now on view in our show cases consist of fanciful productions and reproductions, modified of course by modern ideas, from designs of the past ages and are of great beauty and delicate workmanship, in many cases so artistic that it is impossible to tell when the wearing of earrings will *not* be in fashion.

The turquoise, the coral, the opal, the peridot, the pink tourmaline, the olivine, the aquamarine, the blister pearl make up the cheaper collection of earrings and in using the term "cheaper," we use it in comparison with the more valuable gems of the first class, pearls, diamonds, rubies, emeralds and sapphires. It must not be interpreted, therefore, that the designs in the less costly models are not good in taste and the workmanship as excellent.

We also have other designs which ignore gems and depend, like the early Greek earrings, rather for appreciation upon the beautifully executed gold work.

*Boutons* set with single diamonds, or pearls or fancy coloured gems, which become the round candid and consistent face; or the pendant drop earrings suitable to the oval or Madonna-like style of features: earrings in any form, are to-day objects of affection and of anxious desire. They carry but one temptation—POSSESSION.

To meet all differences in tastes, colour of gems and value, we have on hand quite a fine collection of gems of almost every description which we can mount up into the most covetable ornaments.

### MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## THE ITALIAN STORES.

### C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

## GRAHAM'S

## FIVE CROWN PORT

*An Old Tawny Dry Wine.*

## THE FAMOUS "FIAT'

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.

When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

**LATEST MODELS!**

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

### THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

**H. E. LORD HARDINGE**

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

## CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES & Co.)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are still an enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try then.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood, Rs. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills. If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

**THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.**

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc, 61 Hornby Road. (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

## ORDERS FOR THE PARSI NEW YEAR

NOW REGISTERED AT

### MONGINI BROTHERS.

FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES IN MANY NEW DESIGNS GATEAUX SPECIALITIES (OVER TWENTY VARIETIES) FROM 1 lb. AND UPWARDS, FRESH DAILY IF ORDERED BEFORE 9 a.m.

### MONGINI BROTHERS,

25, 27, 29, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

*Telephone No. 325.*

## INSURANCES.

### THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

**FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000**

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

**LOW PREMIUMS.**

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

REDUCED RATES.

### GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1911.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Policies Issued | 6,551 for | £ 2,249,059 |
| New Premiums (1911) | | „ 104,847 |
| Annual Income | | „ 1,468,028 |
| Assets | | „ 10,505,564 |
| Total Payments under Policies | | „ 28,032,890 |
| Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910 | | £ 442,000 |

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

**CROFT MODY & CO.,**
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon.
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

## INSURANCES.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA

### THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.

For Particulars of New Schemes apply to

KING KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

### STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

| | |
|---|---|
| CLAIMS PAID | £ 29,500,000 |
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS | 13,000,000 |
| ANNUAL REVENUE | 1,550,000 |
| BONUS DECLARED | 8,170,000 |

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

H. M. COOK,
Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 11th and 12th current, those days being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1912.

### THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 6 per share for the half year ended 30th June, 1912, will be paid on and after Monday, the 9th September, 1912, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.), to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register this day, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 26th August, to SATURDAY, the 7th September, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BRADBURY & Co.,
Secretaries & Agents.

Bombay, 24th August, 1912.

### DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 8 per Share, for the year ending 30th June, 1912, declared at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held on 3rd September, 1912, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17 and 18, Elphinstone Circle, on and after 16th September, 1912, to those Shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 28th August, 1912, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1912.

### ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

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H. M. C. TROTTER,
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## AMUSEMENTS.

### EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

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1909.

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MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

## LONDON MARKET

LONDON, SEPT. 3.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 4.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1-2 per sent. Consols ... | 74 15-16 | ex | 1-4 |
| do. Rentes ... | 92 3-4 | un | chgd |
| 3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ... | 92 | | 1 |
| 1-2 do. Gov. Securities... | 63 7-8 | | 1-8 |
| Bar Silver in London Spot ... | 28 7-8 | 1-16 | |
| do. 2 months' hence... | 28 3-4 | 1-8 | |
| Bar Silver in New York ... | 62 3-4 | | 3-8 |
| Exchanges on London at Paris... | 25 28 1-2 | un | chgd |
| do. do. at Berlin... | 20 45 1-2 | | 1-2 |
| do. do. New York... | 4 86 3-4 | | 1-4 |
| Discount Bank of England Rate... | 4 | since | |
| do. Short London Bills | 29th Aug | | |
| 3 months' sight... | 3 5-8 | un | chgd |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight... | 4 | un | chgd |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 4 | un | chgd |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 4 1-2 | un | chgd |
| Interest day-to-day Loans ... | 2 | 1-8 | |
| do. 7 day Market Loans... | 2 1-4 | | 1-8 |

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet—Steady.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000 for Egypt.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | Steady—Limited demand |
| Futures | Steady. |
| Manchester | Buyers only taking current requirements |
| Total Sales ... | 5,000 bales |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export... | 250 " |
| Imports ... | 11,000 " |
| Mid-Americans ... | 6·42+05 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... | 9 1-2 unchgd |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6·03 | 6·01 | 5·98 | 5·95 | 5·96 |
| —14 | —13 | —13 | —12 | —12 |

| Feb.-Mar. | Mar-Apl. | Apr.-May. | May.-June |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5·93 | 5·99 | 6·01 | 6·02 |
| —13 | —13 | —14 | —14 |

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 10·95 Jan. 10·95.
New York Official Noon call Oct. 11·12 Jan. 11·06
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 11·01 Jan. 11·09

NEW YORK— Bales.

| | |
|---|---|
| Two day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... | 55,000 |
| " Receipts at " last year ... | 46,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain ... | 29,000 |
| " Exports to Continent ... | 25,000 |
| " Spot Cotton ... | 11·15+30 |

Futures—Month of Oct 11·11+34
Futures—Month of Jan. 11·05+16
Advanced on bullish private crop report and on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot cotton ... | 11 3-16 unchgd |
| Futures month of Oct. ... | 11·15+30 |
| Futures month of Jan. ... | 11·22+33 |
| Tone of Spot Cotton ... | Steady. |

Washington Sept 3.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its report on the cotton crop states that the average condition of the crop is 74·8 per cent.

Liverpool, Sept 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone Dhooties and Shirtings | Fair business at firmer rates |
| Tone Cloths ... | Market steady |
| Weft American "54" ... | 11 3-8 |
| Weft Egyptian "80" ... | 17 3-8 |
| Tone—Yarn—Market quiet. | |
| Weft Egyptian "32" ... | 12 |
| Twist "32" W T C... | 9 5-8 |
| Twist "32" B ... | 10 1-8 |
| Cloth G 20 36 inch ... | 13 6 |
| Twist "36" W T C... | 9 7-8 |
| Twist "36" B ... | 10 3-8 |
| Twist "42" ... | 11 5-8 |
| Twist American "60" ... | 16 |
| Twist Egyptian "60" ... | 16 3-4 |
| Twist Egyptian "80" ... | 21 1-4 |
| 40s Banner Mill Twist ... | 10 1-2 |
| Geo Mayall's Yarn ... | 10 1-2 |
| F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool... | 6 5-32 |
| Buyers or Sellers ... | Sellers. |
| Months ... | Sept.-Oct |

### WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... ......
Do. Name of Ports— ... ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 39 1 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 39 unchgd
Do Months—Sept-Oct—London—Sellers
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... } Unchgd
Do. Month— ... }
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... }

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... Unchgd.
Do Months ...

### SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 54 1-4—1-4
Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest value
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... ......
Do. Name of Ports.— ... ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 50 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest—Value
Tone—Quiet

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...64 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 53 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—Sept-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.—Sellers.
Linseed Calcutta ... ... (Yesterday's 61) To-day's 61
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done—Steady.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-15-0+0-0-6
Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Sellers—Firmer

### MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).... ... 14 1-2 + 3-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... 5 0 1-4—3-4d Sept.—Sellers—Qu

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 78 15-16—7-16
Copper Braziers ... £ 80 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-2 unchgd.

FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12s 9d—Value

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12-9—3-4d
Do. Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Quiet
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12 0 3-4 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ...Oct-Dec Sellers
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 9 10 3-4—1-4d
Months of Shipments ... Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
11 6 1-2—1d—Sept—Sellers
Tone—Quiet—Nothing doing.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 13 9 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone.—Quiet: Nothing doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 4 1-2—unchgd.
Month of Shipments ...September.value
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 10 9 3-4—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 10 11 1-4—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 11 9—Sept.-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11 10 1-2—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Tone—Quiet and nothing doing

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [4TH SEPT. 1912

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 2 Cases Sovs & half sovs and Rupees | 285<br>5,715 | Muscat | Comptoir de Paris |
| 1483 bars and one box silver | 30,00,000 | London | The Mint Master |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 2nd Sept. 1912.

| By | Bars | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway........... | 44 | 52,056 |
| B. B. and C. I. Railway... | 27 | 31,629 |

### COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The following table gives the average condition of the present crop, and of the crops for the previous ten years, together with the acreage and the actual crop (Hester's).

| Year. | June. | July. | Augt. | Sept. | Oct. | Acreage. | Crop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 | 78·0 | 80·4 | 70·5 | 74·8 | ..... | 34,097,000 | ..... |
| 1911 | 87·8 | 88·2 | 89·1 | 73·2 | 71·1 | 36,681,000 | 16,000,000* |
| 1910 | 82·0 | 80·7 | 75·5 | 72·1 | 65·9 | 33,418,000 | 12,120,000 |
| 1909 | 81·1 | 74·6 | 71·9 | 63·7 | 58·5 | 32,292,000 | 10,610,000 |
| 1908 | 79·7 | 81·2 | 83·0 | 76·1 | 69·7 | 33,370,000 | 13,825,000 |
| 1907 | 70·5 | 72·0 | 75·0 | 72·7 | 67·7 | 32,060,000 | 11,572,000 |
| 1906 | 84·6 | 83·3 | 82·9 | 77·3 | 71·0 | 32,049,000 | 13,511,000 |
| 1905 | 77·2 | 77·0 | 74·9 | 72·1 | 71·2 | 26,999,000 | 11,346,000 |
| 1904 | 83·0 | 88·0 | 91·6 | 84·1 | 75·8 | 31,730,000 | 13,566,000 |
| 1903 | 74·1 | 77·1 | 79·7 | 81·2 | 65·1 | 28,967,000 | 10,011,000 |
| 1902 | 95·1 | 84·7 | 81·9 | 64·0 | 58·3 | 27,878,000 | 10,728,000 |

* Approximate.

The average of the five months condition reports in the big crop years were as follows :—

| Crop :— | Average :— |
|---|---|
| 1904-05 ... ... ... ... | 84·5 |
| 1906-07 ... ... ... ... | 79·9 |
| 1908-09 ... ... ... ... | 77·9 |
| 1911-12 ... ... ... ... | 81·9 |

The Bureau Report received this morning gives the average condition of the crop as 74-8 per cent, against 76-5 last month, and 73-2 last year. The deterioration during the month of August has therefore been only 1-7 per cent, and the Report in itself is bearish. The rise in the home markets (viz : 34 and 16 points in New York ; 30 and 33 points in New Orleans, and 12 to 14 points in Liverpool) cannot be associated with the Bureau Report, but is due to bullish private crop reports. A private telegram received this morning from Mr. Habersham King states that the weather is becoming unfavourably dry throughout the entire cotton belt, and that the present condition of the plant, though most promising, renders it susceptible to damage from but slight drought. He adds that a continuance of the present weather for a week or ten days would be injurious, and that weather indications promise continued clear weather. He anticipates higher markets if crop reports remain unfavourable. This no doubt accounts for the sharp rise yesterday, as the American markets had commenced to advance before the Bureau Report was published, and the bearishness of the report therefore passed unnoticed, or was considered discounted by the late fall in prices. Weather conditions for the next week or so will govern the market, and the present position of the market is such that a continuance of unfavourable news will cause a further rise.

The local market is closed, but the nominal quotations for good M. G. Broach and fully good Bengals, for March and January delivery respectively, are Rs. 296 and Rs. 246-7.

All other markets in Bombay are closed to-day for a Hindu holiday.

### DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... | 5,129 | bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... | 39,422 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 7,297 | " |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 521 | " |
| Gingellyseed ... ... | 9 | " |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 210 | " |
| Groundnuts... ... ... | 320 | " |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 5,905 | " |
| Rice ... ... ... | 2,650 | " |
| Myrabollams.. ... ... | 913 | " |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 6,615 | " |
| Mowraseed ... ... ... | 3,435 | " |
| Gram ... ... ... | 4,353 | " |
| Joowar ... ... ... | 1,700 | " |
| Maize ... ... ... | Nil | |
| Barley ... ... ... | 4,314 | " |

## HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 2nd Sept.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1912-13 ... ... | £ 15,500,000 |
| Remitted from 1st April, 1912 to 31st Aug, 1912, by Council Bills ... | £ 8,329,490 |
| Balance to be remitted from 1st Sept. 1912, to 31st March, 1913 ... | £ 7,170,510 |

## TORTURE OF JAPANESE.

## Charge Against Conspirators and Thumb Screws.

Strenuous efforts are being made to induce the higher Japanese authorities to take action, in the interests of fair play and civilized procedure, with regard to the trial of 120 native Christians who are charged with conspiracy against the life of Count Terauchi, Governor-General of Korea. It is alleged that "confessions" have been wrung from prisoners by torture, only to be withdrawn when the accused persons were brought before the judges ; and the position has been complicated latterly by charges against missionaries, who, in spite of this, have not been allowed to give evidence. Protests have been ineffective, and an application to quash the proceedings, so far as they have gone, has been refused.

Dr. James Hunter Wells, an American Presbyterian missionary of Portland, Oregon, is one of those whose names have been introduced in the questions put to prisoners. One query, for example, involved a suggestion that Dr. Wells had urged the assassination of the Governor-General. After 16 years in Korea Dr. Wells who left Pyengyang on June 19 is now in London en route to America. Personally he said to a London press representative on August 13, I have always been known as a Pro-Japanese and my relations with the authorities have been very cordial. What makes the dragging in of the missionaries' names the more curious is that only a short time before the trial began the Governor-General came to Pyengyang 150 miles north of Seoul mainly to show his cordial feeling towards the missionaries. There had been some rumours that missionaries were implicated in the alleged plot, and we naturally thought the Governor General's reception meant that he believed in our good feeling. The allegations of torture are based on the statements of four or five prisoners who have been released, and one of whom has died of tuberculosis. I made careful inquiries of missionaries who saw these released persons, and there seem little doubt that in some cases thumb-screwing and similar tortures were resorted to. The attention of the Governor-General was called to his evidence of torture, but he replied with an emphatic denial. That might be explained, however, by the fact that they don't translate the word 'torture' as we do. They would not call tying back thumbs and certain other forms of coercion, tortutre.

"I think the majority of this arrested people are absolutely innocent of any attempt to assassinate the Governor. "In my view," he said, "the annexation of Korea has been a fine thing for the country and for its people; but, of course, the national feeling has been hurt and hot-headed students may have behaved excitedly. I feel sure that the higher Japanese authorities, now that public attention is drawn to the matter, will see fair play."

## EX-SULTAN'S "TIPS."

## Mulai Hafid's Extraordinary Munificence.

Mulai Hafid, the ex-Sultan of Morocco, is finding life in Marseilles a continuous round of novel experiences. Yesterday afternoon he went for a motor-car drive, in the course of which, to the distraction of his treasurer who accompanied him, he insisted on presenting handfuls of gold pieces to everyone with whom he came into contact, including several beggars and picture-postcard sellers.

The first time the car stopped a peripatetic postcard seller came up to the party and offered his wares. Before the man could be removed by the Sultan's attendants Mulai Hafid had taken possession of a number of cards and slipped three louis into his hand. The postcard seller ran off rejoicing, shouting "Vive le Maroc!"

A similar incident took place at the entrance to the cathedral. Into the hand of a blind beggar the ex-Sultan dropped 100fr., and then handed 300fr. to the clergy for the poor. Another 100fr. went to a postcard seller, and the lift attendant received a similar sum as a tip.

On leaving the cathedral, Mulai Hafid went to the casino, where he rewarded the orchestra with a tip of 100fr., and another blind beggar who had stationed himself at the exit was made happy with 40fr.

At night he was taken to a music-hall, where a revue was played. Although unable, of course, to follow the meaning of the production, the ex-Sultan gave great attention to the piece, and afterwards volunteered the statement that he thought it would be a great deal better if many of the Marseilles ladies veiled themselves, after the Moroccan custom.

His tips here took the form of bank notes to the value of 500 francs. Altogether the delighted ex-monarch distributed something like 1,300 francs (£52) in tips during his first day in France. As his allowance from the French Government amounts to 375,000 francs (£15,000) a year, or just over 1,000 francs (£40) a day, his gifts during his afternoon's drive alone represented practically his entire income for the day.

The ex-Sultan finds European beds very uncomfortable, and has caused a native Arab bedstead, which he had brought with him, to be put up for his use.

To-night he will be taken to see a cinematograph exhibition, where a film will be shown depicting his own arrival yesterday.

Among Mulai's purchases have been a number of toys for the children of the 125 wives whom he has left behind at Tangier.

The ex-Sultan is looking forward to his stay at Vichy with pleasure. After taking the "cure" there, he will probably return to Tangier some time next month.

He is very well satisfied with his reception in France. Everyone has been very friendly to him, and he evidently appreciates the efforts made for his comfort and the manifestations of people towards him in the streets.

Dr. Verdon, who is accompanying Mulai Hafid to Vichy as his physician, describes the new Sultan, Mulai Yussef, as a goodnatured young man of pleasant manners and retiring disposition. He is well disposed towards Europeans and has always been on excellent terms with General Lyautey, the Resident General, and the French officers. He enjoyed the confidence both of Mulai Hafid and his predecessor, Abdul Aziz.

The ex-Sultan leaves Marseilles for Vichy tomorrow morning at nine o'clock. Dr. Verdon informs me that he has retired from the service of the Moorish Government.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and drops.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

BENSLEY—August 21, at Nagpur, C. P., Edith Isabel (Bluebell), wife of Major C. H. Bensley, I. M. S., aged 42 years.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions.
Rugby Football Tournament, Calcutta vs. Madras.
General Booth's Memorial Service, Town Hall, 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Royal Yacht Club, Half-yearly General Meeting, 6-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three, shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 11.

Maxim :—"Trust that man in nothing who has not a conscience in everything."—Lawrence Sterne.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "China" with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo left Aden 2 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Arabia" will sail on Saturday next at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail ... ... ... | 12-35 | 19-15 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ... | 13-20 | 21-15 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ... | 7-15 | 13-0 |
| Madras Mail ... ... ... | 6-0 | 22-0 |
| Poona Mail ... ... ... | 11-5 | 14-45 |
| Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class). | 6-45 | 7-80 |
| Poona Express ... ... ... | 19-80 | 8-0 |
| Manmad Express ... ... | 12-20 | 14-30 |

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express ... ... | 8-55 | 21-30 |
| Guzerat Mail ... ... ... | 8-25 | 21-50 |
| Third Class Express ... ... | 6-45 | 19-52 |

STRING BAND AT THE P. M. VICTORIA GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, commencing at 6-15 p. m.. to-day.

THE SALVATION ARMY.—There will be a Memorial Service in the Town Hall this evening, for the late General William Booth, at 6-30, conducted by Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT.—A Fancy Bazaar will be held at St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra, on September the 8th, and following days in aid of the Orphanage.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Special jurors serving in the Murder Case under trial are required to attend at the High Court this (Thursday) morning at 11-30 o'clock. Other special jurors as well as common jurors are required to attend an hour later, i. e. at 12-30 o'clock.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated during the month of August, 1912, was 3,462; the daily average bing 111. New admissions, 933; Parsees, 316; Hindoos, 2,164; Mahomedans 829; and Christians 153. 31 children were vaccinated during the month.

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, SION.—During the month of August, the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 2,329, among them the number of new admissions was 552 being classified as stated below :—Hindoos, 332; Mussulmans, 113; Parsees 3; Christians 53; and other class 51. The average daily attendance was 75.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. "China," will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. to-day (Thursday).—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chinde, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay and Seychelles per s. s. "Markgraf," will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-30 a. m. to-day (Thursday). Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE AUTOMOBILE CO.—The Bombay Automobile Co., Ld., of New Queen's Road, send us a copy of their new catalogue containing illustrations of many excellent cars. As the Company state theirs is a limited company with a fairly large capital for the kind of business they are doing, and the manager, Mr. R. Ricardo, is an expert engineer of 14 years' experience. They have sole agencies for some of the best cars in the world such as the Charron, the Delage, the Hotchkiss, the Bianchi, the Invincible Talbot, the Royal Standard and various others ; and are direct importers of the well-known Fiat cars and Michelin tyres. They have decided to keep the prices absolutely the same as in England, plus actual expenses.

NEW SAW MILL IN BOMBAY.—Mr. Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, the well-known timber merchant, Government, railway, and general contractor, has started a new saw mill in Bombay, in close proximity of the New Timber Ponds lately provided by the Bombay Port Trust, Sewree Bunder. Mr. Chotani has kept well ahead of modern requirements and has ordered out only those machines which can be recommended thoroughly to perform the various operations for which they have been designed. Messrs. Marshall Sons and Co. Limited, have supplied their well-known "K" class engine and Lancashire boiler of 160 lbs. working pressure, with shafting and the necessary accessories while Messrs. Ransome and Co. Limited, have sent out sawing machinery of their manufacture of recent improvements. Mr. Chotani has made a selection of the most up-to-date wood working machines for turning out heavy work in every branch of the wood working industry, and as the position of the mill is unique, it is expected that he will get a good return of his capital invested. It is intended to carry out large railway contracts, such as construction of wagons and carriages, and to undertake the supply of sleepers, bridge timbers, telegraph posts, and all other requirements in timber for roofs, bridges, wooden bungalows, doors, windows, cabinet works, etc. The management is in the hands of an expert in timber for upwards of quarter of a century assisted by a competent staff. The mill will be formally opened shortly by His Holiness the Pir Saheb of Bagdad now in Bombay.

## MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality, and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 3rd Sept. to 6 a.m. on the 4th September :—

| | Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Plague... | 3 | 3 |
| Total mortality from all causes | | 94 |
| Same date last year.............. | | 64 |
| Cholera .......................... | 2 | nil |

## THE WEATHER.

## Varying Conditions of the Monsoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 4.

The disturbance in the north of the Bay is slightly more marked to-day, and rainfall has appeared on the Arakan and Bengal coasts. The weather is slightly unsettled in Kashmir. The temperature continues to be low in Baluchistan, and has fallen in the North Western Frontier Province and Kashmir.

The rainfall has been nearly general in North Malabar, the Konkan, the Central Provinces, excluding Berar, East Bengal, and Lower Burma ; fairly general in Hyderabad, and Bihar and Orissa ; and local in the United Provinces, and Upper Burma. A few falls have also occurred in the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and the Punjab.

The chief fall are :—Goa, Karwar, and Mangalore record one inch and a half ; Calicut one ; Raipur, one and a half ; Jubbulpore, Bareilly, Chaibassa, and Narayangunj, three ; Bogra, one ; Chittagong, Bhamo, Kyaukpyu, and Bassein, two ; Minbu, Akyab, Toungoo, Rangoon, one ; and Diamond Island, one and a half.

Forecast: An increase of rainfall in Deltaic Bengal, Orissa, the North Madras Coast and Kashmir, and diminution in the United Provinces.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla | Esplanade | Fort | Colaba |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In Cts | In Cts | In Cts | In Cts |
| Previously registered ...... | 51·50 | 51·41 | 51·78 | 48·04 |
| Wednesday, 4th September | 0·12 | 0·10 | 0·11 | 0·00 |
| Total ...... | 51·62 | 51·51 | 51·89 | 48·04 |
| Same date last year......... | 57·20 | 55·10 | 54·57 | 45·41 |

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, SEPT. 4.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

| Station. | Last 24 hours. | Total to date. | Corpdg. Total 1910. | Corpdg. Total 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. |
| Cumballa Hill... | 0·10 | 48·12 | 58·07 | 46·13 |

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.
Registered Rainfall.

| 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 4th Sept. | | Total up-to-date. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In. | cts. | Ins. | cts. |
| 0 | 16 | 56 | 70 |

AT SEA.

Captain D. Maganzini of the Rubattino Line steamer "Sicilia" which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, from Genoa, reports having had from Aden S. W. wind with heavy sea.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire (3rd)............ | 98·8 | 85·5 | ... | ... |
| Jask (3rd)............ | 92·3 | 82·3 | ... | ... |
| Muskat............ | 92·3 | 84·1 | ... | 0·26 |
| Multan............ | 101·3 | 78·5 | ... | 4·50 |
| Rawalpindi............ | 94·4 | 66·9 | ... | 13·97 |
| Lahore............ | 98·9 | 78·2 | ... | 10·29 |
| Sirsa............ | 98·8 | 75·5 | ... | 10·51 |
| Ambala............ | 93·5 | 74·9 | ... | 21·64 |
| Delhi............ | 90·5 | 75·8 | ... | 20·06 |
| Agra............ | 90·5 | 78·0 | 0·06 | 16·87 |
| Mainpuri............ | 86·8 | 77·6 | 0·05 | 25·72 |
| Jhansi............ | 90·0 | 76·0 | ... | 25·10 |
| Cawnpore............ | 89·2 | 79·4 | 0·11 | 25·74 |
| Allahabad............ | 92·6 | 79·0 | ... | 21·18 |
| Jacobabad............ | 101·6 | 80·8 | ... | 0·39 |
| Karachi............ | 87·5 | 78·5 | ... | 3·15 |
| Ajmer............ | 87·1 | 75·2 | ... | 12·77 |
| Jaipur............ | 91·2 | 75·1 | ... | 27·81 |
| Kotah............ | 89·6 | 75·6 | ... | 23·54 |
| Bhuj............ | 90·0 | 74·0 | ... | 20·08 |
| Dwarka............ | 86·3 | 78·7 | ... | 22·29 |
| Veraval............ | 84·1 | 78·8 | ... | 27·66 |
| Rajkot............ | 89·1 | 70·0 | ... | 30·02 |
| Bhavnagar Para............ | 90·5 | ? | ... | 38·94 |
| Surat............ | 85·4 | 78·1 | 0·03 | 51·43 |
| Ahmedabad............ | 88·6 | 75·2 | ... | 37·73 |
| Deesa............ | 88·8 | 72·4 | ... | 21·19 |
| Neemuch............ | 82·4 | 70·0 | 0·02 | 22·61 |
| Indore............ | 83·9 | 70·1 | ... | 25·17 |
| Jubbulpore............ | 83·8 | 73·8 | 2·65 | 33·12 |
| Saugor............ | 85·3 | 72·1 | 0·23 | 27·10 |
| Hoshangabad............ | 87·1 | 73·9 | 0·10 | 32·44 |
| Khandwa............ | 86·2 | 72·6 | ... | 13·74 |
| Akola............ | 89·2 | 73·1 | ... | 17·35 |
| Amraoti............ | 86·3 | 73·3 | 0·02 | 17·22 |
| Nagpur............ | 84·6 | 75·8 | 0·03 | 41·94 |
| Chanda............ | 79·5 | 75·0 | 0·75 | 42·89 |
| Raipur............ | 80·7 | 73·6 | 1·41 | 38·15 |
| BOMBAY............ | 85·2 | 76·4 | 0·10 | 48·04 |
| Ratnagiri............ | 88·8 | 73·4 | 0·25 | 84·36 |
| Mormugao............ | 83·5 | 73·7 | 0·62 | 86·95 |
| Karwar............ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malegaon............ | 87·4 | 69·1 | ... | 10·97 |
| Ahmednagar............ | 86·1 | 64·0 | ... | 6·79 |
| Poona............ | 82·0 | 65·3 | ... | 12·75 |
| Sholapur............ | 91·3 | 70·1 | ... | 9·16 |
| Bijapur............ | 85·2 | 69·3 | ... | 5·71 |
| Belgaum............ | 75·3 | 65·0 | 0·08 | 58·89 |
| Aurangabad............ | 83·9 | 67·7 | 0·07 | 14·45 |
| Nizamabad (Indur)............ | 83·9 | 72·7 | 0·58 | 28·08 |
| Hyderabad............ | 82·8 | 71·2 | 0·51 | 16·03 |
| Mangalore............ | 85·3 | 72·3 | 1·50 | 121·20 |
| Calicut............ | 84·8 | 74·1 | 0·91 | 107·61 |
| Cochin............ | 86·7 | 75·6 | ... | 88·50 |
| Colombo............ | 88·0 | 77·0 | ... | 26·55 |
| Masulipatam............ | 84·8 | 76·2 | 0·05 | 21·89 |
| Bellary............ | 88·0 | 74·3 | ... | 6·69 |
| Cuddapah............ | 94·7 | 79·1 | ... | 7·07 |
| Madras............ | 99·0 | 80·5 | ... | 9·39 |
| Bangalore............ | 82·8 | 66·3 | 0·08 | 13·88 |
| Coimbatore............ | 88·4 | 70·3 | ... | 4·59 |
| Trichinopoly............ | 100·6 | 79·3 | ... | 5·06 |
| Negapatam............ | 97·7 | 78·7 | ... | 4·15 |

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 4th Sept, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect at Multan. Minimum temperature is below normal in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 0·11" of rain. Skies are clear in the extreme north-western districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen except in the extreme western districts ; Jubbulpore has had 2·65," Saugor 0·23," Hoshangabad 0·10," Chanda 0·75" and Raipur 1·41." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen ; Ratnagiri has han 0·25," Mormugao 0·62" and Karwar 1·30." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Hyderabad ; Nizamabad has had 0·58" and Hyderabad 0·51." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the Bombay Deccan and moderately to heavely clouded in Hyderabad. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces with the exception of the extreme western districts, in Hyderabad and between Ratnagiri and Calicut on the west coast of the Peninsula. Over the rest of the reporting area the rainfall has been insignificant.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, the eastern half of the Central Provinces and south Hyderabad; some showers on the north Madras coast, the southern half of the Deccan, the south United Provinces and possibly in Gujarat and west Central India.

M. G. SUBRAHMANYAM,
*for* Meteorologist, Bombay.

## CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Lord and Lady Carmichael's stay at Simla is to be from the 1st to the 8th September.

Captain Prichard's lecture on "A recent trip from Simla to Sadya via Myitkyina and Hkamti Ling" is to be given at Simla on Monday next.

His Highness the Maharaja of Dharanpur, accompanied by his Dewan, arrived in Poona on a short visit and paid an official visit to His Excellency the Governor at Ganeshkind yesterday.

Through wheeled traffic to Lansdowne is interrupted by a landslip on the road and passengers by tonga have to tranship. Heavy baggage cannot be got up at present.

During the coming cold weather His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will, the "C. and M Gazette" understands, occupy the house at present occupied by the Commissioner of the Delhi Division.

Lady Clifford is offering a gold medal and framed hand-painted certificate for the best-kept dairy in Colombo, to be awarded at Christmas. Could not something of the same kind be tried in Bombay ?

The extension of the term during which cadets are required to reside at Sandhurst may possibly give an opportunity during 1913 of admitting into the Indian Army a few subalterns from the applicants now serving with British regiments in India.

Mr. Sankara Balaji Dhavle, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nawadah in the district of Gaya, is appointed to act as Under-Secretary to Government in the Political, Appointment and Education Departments during the absence on deputation of Mr. B. A. Collins, I.C.S.

It is expected that the partial destruction of the English harvest will cause a revival of the export of wheat from India within the next few months. There are still stocks available, and as the monsoon has been excellent up to date there will be no inclination to check exports.

We hear from Delhi that the plans of temporary offices have been sent to Simla. The various secretariats will thus be able to see the accommodation that will be available for officers and clerical establishments. Presumably as few records as possible will be taken from Simla in the ensuing cold weather.

Our Kathiawar correspondent writes under date the 3rd inst. A boy in the employ of the Rajputana-Malwa railway met with a serious accident. The victim attempted to board No. 2 up train which left Bhownagar at 4 a. m., as it was steaming into Wadhwan Camp Station. He missed his grip and fell between the carrieges, causing serious injury to his leg above the ankle, and necessitating amputaton.

The death has occurred at Bareilly of Khan Bahadur Inayat Hussain, retired Deputy-Collector and latterly Judicial Minister of Bhopal. The deceased was eighty years old and was a Mutiny veteran, having rendered valuable services as Tehsildar of Kalpi. The Khan Bahadur was a native of Allahabad, and was on a visit to his son, Lieutenant Latafat Hussain, I. M. S., when he died.

Mr. R. R. Mackenzie has sent to a contemporary the records of the first couple of snipe shot at Chittagong since 1887. The earliest birds were shot by Rangamati on the 5th of August in 1892 and 1894. Kodala shot a couple on August 9th, 1898, and on the same date in 1907. In 1887 the earliest birds were bagged by Fenon. In other years from 1888 to 1911, Kodala bagged the first couple between tho 12th to the 19th August. This year Fenon shot one bird on August 14th, 1912, and Kodala on August 18th ; but, of course, one bird does not count.

There was launched at the yard of the River Steam Navigation Company at Matiabruz, Calcutta, on Saturday afternoon the biggest ship ever built at that yard, and possibly the largest yet built in India. The ship is 256 feet long, 66 feet wide, and 36 feet deep and she will be fitted with quadruple expansion engines which will give her a speed of about 16 knots an hour. The vessel, which was christened the "Aharoti," is intended for the Assam despatch service, and is of the same dimensions as the biggest boats now on that run.

Much sympathy will be felt in the Punjab, says the "Civil and Military-Gazette," with Mr. C. C. Garbett, C. S., in connection with the serious accident that has befallen him. Mr. Garbett, this paper continues, has been singularly unlucky of late. It will be remembered that about this time last year, while doing settlement work in Mandi State, he had a severe attack of enteric fever, and had to take leave. When apparently convalescent his health again failed and his leave had to be extended. Now near the close of his leave, he has met with a serious accident.

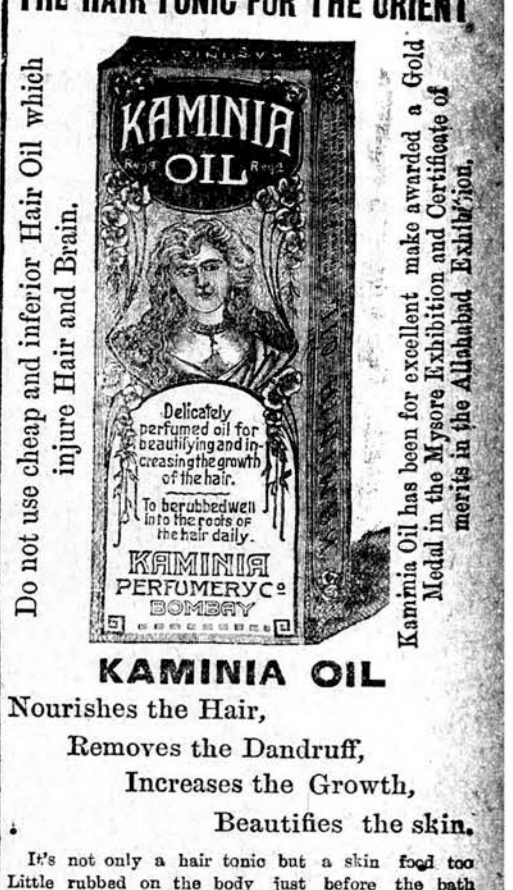
The Chief Justice has affirmed, says the "Ceylon Observer," the sentences of six months' rigorous imprisonment and 10 cuts, passed on a man and a boy respectively, at the Kandy Police Court for theft of scrap rubber. We are glad, adds the same paper, to see our judges strengthening the hands of Police Magistrates who deal out exemplary punishment to offenders of this description. Thefts of rubber in the Matale, Kandy and Kalutara districts have become very frequent, but a few more sentences such as the one unsuccessfully appealed against, should prove a wholesome check

The railway strike in Ceylon has assumed serious proportions. The firemen, a correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail," went out on Thursday and the whole train service was dislocated. Trains had to be discontinued and others were run with two drivers instead of a driver and fireman. A large gang of prisoners were sent to the locomotive sheds to load coal and clean out the fire boxes, while officials and clerks were busily employed greasing engines and carriages. The railway refuses to receive goods, and stocks of rice and other foodstuffs are accumulating, and if these cannot be despatched a serious situation will be caused on the estates upcountry.

The "Times" states that probably before the centenary of the establishment of the first Anglican bishopric in India, that of Calcutta, is celebrated in 1914, far-reaching changes will have been effected, deposing that See from the Metropolitan supremacy over the whole Province of India and Ceylon. It is, we are told, expected that a bishopric will be founded in the new city outside the present Delhi, and that among the most important buildings of the new capital in the vicinity of Government House and the Council Chamber, a Cathedral will be built. The occupant of the See, it is further stated, will perhaps become the Primate of the Church in India.

Lord Clive, whose statue will soon find a temporary site in the garden attached to Gwydyr House, numbers among his descendants the present Earl of Powis, who holds the title of Baron Clive of Plassey, the peerage which was conferred on Robert Clive five years after the decisive defeat of Suraj-ud-Dowlah. Fate has been less kind to another great Indian pro-consul, as no descendant, direct or collateral, holds the honours won by Warren Hastings. The ancestral manor of Daylesford, of which he was so proud, has long been in the possession of strangers. His only daughter died at Murshidabad in 1759, and a son, George Hastings, who was brought to England in 1761 passed away before reaching maturity.

Dr. E. J. Palmer, the Bishop of Bombay, whose engagement to the younger daughter of Colonel Hanning-Lee, late cammanding 2nd Life Guards, has just been announced, says the "Englishman," is the only son of Archdeacon Palmer, formerly Corpus Professor of Latim at Oxford, who was a brother of the first Earl of Selborne. He graduated with great distinction, winning the Craven Scholarship, and was Fellow and Tutor of Balliol until appointed to his present Indian bishopric by that pillar of religious orthodoxy, Viscount Morley. Bishop Palmer is a High Churchman with the courage of his convictions, and his public approval for Bombay diocese of rites and ceremonies condemned by English law-courts was recently discussed in Parliament.



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# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain A. P. Logan, arrived in Bombay harbour, on Wednesday from Calcutta, 7th August, via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 29 packages detonators.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, and Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

### MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I M S Northbrook | Comdr D H Gibsone | R I Marine |
| R I M S Dufferin | Comdr C W Shearme | Troopship |
| R I M S Hardinge | Comdr Hordern | Troopship |
| R I M S Palinarus | Comdr Taylor | Survey Boat |

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 4.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Angus | 2320 | Dakers | T M & Co |
| Alavi | 2324 | Gray | Bo & P S N & Co |
| Barala | 1899 | Butler | P Gulf...M M & Co |
| Clematis | 2329 | Robinson | W & A G & Co |
| Dunrobin | 2319 | Carr | W and A G & Co |
| Edith | 1815 | Beeching | J Mackintosh & Co |
| Gymeric | 2598 | Cassack | 1-8...B Lang |
| Hiesleyside | 2518 | Johnson | M M and Co |
| Harpenden | 2302 | Cromack | T Morrison & Co |
| Nairung | 2862 | Park | T M & Co |
| Orissa | 3525 | Legrand | M M & Co |
| Rijsbergen | 2305 | Burge | T M and Co |
| Saranac | 3354 | Gray | Standard & Co |
| Torsdal | 2239 | Dilsen | W & A G & Co |
| Upada | 3382 | Logan | M M & Co |
| Wearbeck | 2447 | Sholten | T M and Co |
| Washington | 2659 | Stege | Standard Oil Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Arcadia | 3514 | Barcham | London | | P & O Co |
| B Hidalgo | 2761 | Harbord | | | J Finlay & Co |
| C&R City of Athens | 3571 | Knaut | | | K N & Co |
| D&E Steenbergen | 2455 | Deyonge | Antwerp | 7-9 | T M & Co |
| H Bahrein | 1402 | Grant | | | Arab Steamer Ld |
| K Hakata Maru | 3,859 | Nomura | Kobe | 6-9 | N Y Kaisha and Co |
| M Delta | 4780 | Martin | | | P & O Co |
| N Dunbarmoor | 2331 | Owens | Genoa | 7-9 | W & A G & Co |
| O Markgraf | 2315 | Tantren | Durban | 5-9 | A S & Co |
| P Umsinga | 1869 | Cox | Middlesbrough | | W & A G & Co |
| VICTORIA DOCK. | | | | | |
| 1 Clan Leslie | 2499 | Goodwin | Cochin | 7-9 | J F & Co |
| 2 Massilia | 3,250 | Thomson | Liverpool | 9-9 | W and A G and Co |
| 3 Sicilia | 3186 | Maganzini | Genoa | 15-9 | B Line |
| 4 Torrington | 3619 | Provo J | Antwerp | 7-9 | Mackintosh & Co |
| 6 Chupra | 3954 | Henderson | Antwerp | 9-9 | M M & Co |
| 7 China | 3871 | Ginrovich | Kobe | 6-9 | A L S N Co |
| 8 Lawada | 2124 | Croakston | Calcutta | 1-9 | M M & Co |
| 8 City of Perth | 2578 | Arnold | | | K Nixon & Co |
| 9 Altmark | 2716 | Luning | Hamburg | | W & A G & Co |
| 10&11 Umballa | 2426 | Lebrocq | Java | | M M & Co |
| 12&13 Arabia | 4098 | Palmer | London | | P & O Co |
| 14 Linga | 951 | Rothwell | Karachi | | M M & Co |
| 15 Pentakota | 2209 | Hodgson | Zanzibar | 7-9 | M M & Co |
| 16 Dumra | 762 | Morrison | | 5-9 | M M & Co |
| H W P D | | | | | |
| Juba | 134 | Ahmed | | | Bo S N Co |
| Indravati | 573 | Ismail | | | Bo S N Co |
| Offside N | | | | | |
| Badrie | 1613 | Fisher | Busreh | 12-9 | Arabs Steamers Ld |
| M W D D | | | | | |
| Gallia | 555 | Saleman | | | J Mackintosh & Co |
| 100 ton Crane. | | | | | |
| Bahadari | 829 | Ahmed | | | Bo S N Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| Sept | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Upada | Logan | Calcutta, Aug 7 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Sept | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Brighton<br>Euphorbia<br>Barjora | Thomas<br>Stevens<br>Barbridge | Portsaid<br>Naples<br>Busreh &c |

The steamer Dumra Captain Morrison for Persian Gulf &c. obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The steamer Barala for Persian Gulf began to load yesterday.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line Co's steamer Circassia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 3rd instant. The same Co's steamer Castalia, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the evening of the 2nd instant.

The Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Capri from Bombay arrived this morning at Penang on the 4th instant and the same Company's steamer Polcevera from Bombay left Aden on the 3rd inst.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

### VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL
THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR,
COMMANDING.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1912.

195. Enrollment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to E E Company :—

No. 119 Sapper C D Jeffery-Orchard.

196. Clothing—Members are requested to get fitted as soon as possible at the Tailors Shop at New Head Quarters for White Uniform.

All helmets, Badges and Chevrons should be returned to Head Quarters, with owners name plainly marked.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

Notice.

Entries for the Viceroy's Competition should reach Adjutant's Office on or before 15th September with the entrance fee of Rs. 4-0-0.

The Rules and Programme of the I. V. R. A. for 1912-13 can be seen at Head Quarters.

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

| | HIGH WATER. | | LOW WATER. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of Month | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Sill. | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Sill. |
| | h. m. | ft. in. | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Sept. | | | | |
| 5 | m 5 11 | 25 7 | m 10 40 | 21 10 |
| | 4 31 a | 24 5 | 11 13 a | 17 9 |
| 6 | m 6 46 | 25 3 | 1 11 a | 21 9 |
| | 6 10 a | 24 1 | | |
| 7 | m 8 16 | 26 1 | m 0 52 | 17 6 |
| | 7 47 a | 24 7 | 2 30 a | 20 8 |
| 8 | m 9 12 | 27 3 | m 2 8 | 16 10 |
| | 9 3 a | 25 9 | 2 23 a | 19 3 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

| Sept. | | Sunrise | Sunset |
|---|---|---|---|
| „ | 5 (Thursday) | 6h 25m | 6h 51m |
| „ | 6 (Friday) | 6h 25m | 6h 50m |
| „ | 7 (Saturday) | 6h 25m | 6h 49m |
| „ | 8 (Sunday) | 6h 25m | 6h 48m |

Phases of the Moon.—Last Quarter, Sept. 4th, 6h. 43-1m. p.m., New Moon, 11th, 9h. 18-5m. a.m.; First Quarter, 18th, 1h. 24-7m. p. m. ; Full Moon, 26th 5h. 4-2m. p.m.

*BOMBAY GAZETTE*

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up ; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

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| Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | do. |
| Tiger 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | do. |
| Monkey Brand 125 deg. | 4 6 2 | do. |
| White Camelia 125 ° (in tins.) | 4 0 0 | per 2 tins. |
| Camel Brand 125 ° (in tins). | 4 0 0 | do. |
| Elephant Brand 125 ° (in tins) | 4 0 0 | do. |
| do. Brand 125 ° (in bulk) | 3 6 0 | per 8 gallons |

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The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 5th September 1912.

## ETHICS OF EXCAVATION.

Though, up to the present, the amount of excavation carried out in India is comparatively small, there is little doubt that, as the interest in the ancient history of India increases, the Government, as well as private individuals, will devote more time and money to this aspect of archæological research. Already something has been done and the results have been very gratifying to the student of history, but there are still wide fields unexplored. The desire to preserve the existing monuments of the past is of quite recent birth, and all the energies of the respective Governments have been centred on this very necessary work. When adequate provision is made for the preservation of the magnificent temples and other structures, the attention of archæologists will be turned to the old buried cities, the almost destroyed capitals and forts of ancient India, the ancient sacred places associated with the Buddhist, Jain and other faiths, so that they may give up their secrets. That such a work would be fruitful there can be little doubt and much additional light on some of the very obscure periods of history would almost certainly result. There has also been a change in some of the religious practises of the country and the contents of many of the old ruins would help us to understand how these changes have been brought about. To reap the best results from such a course of excavation it would be very necessary that the work should be conducted only by those who are very well fitted for the work and able to enter into the labour with the archæological instinct. It is therefore of much interest to read in the recent number of the "Nineteenth Century" an article by one of the best known archæologists, Mr. Arthur E. P. B. Weigall, who is at present in charge of the Department of Antiquities in Upper Egypt, in which he lays down the need for great care in the pursuit of archœology, especially in relation to the branch of excavating operations. He points out the responsibility that rests upon an excavator when he opens a new place, for he must realise that he owes a great obligation to the public which should make him ready to spare no pains in order that full advantage may be taken of all the knowledge hidden in the tomb or other structure.

The work in Egypt is largely concerned with tombs and from these the excavators have been able to gather material of much value respecting the religion and social customs of the people. The carelessness exercised by so many who have taken out permits to open these tombs and other buildings has led to strong condemnation by the authorities, and there is a need that the ethics of excavation should be continually kept in view. No single detail must be left unrecorded, for if once missed perhaps some important fact is lost for ever, and the indifferent excavator or treasure-seeker is responsible for a breach which is deserving of some reproof. A stroke of a spade or pick, made before the necessary records are taken, may nullify the labours of many an ancient Egyptian's lifetime. An old priest's philosophy may have been summed up in the burial of a magical figure of Osiris in the earth floor under his bed as a protection against evil, and a too hasty stroke of the pick may lay bare the statuette, but at the same time obliterate the traces of the position of the bed, thus rendering the little god as meaningless as the thousands of others like it which line our museum shelves. The point of an arrow lying below the dust of a royal skeleton may be shown by close observation to have been the cause of death, and a fact will thus be added to history which might have been lost had a rough hand scattered the ashes. There are moral principles to be remembered in this valuable work of excavation, and it is to be hoped that when excavation on any large scale is carried on that the Government of India will lay down strict injunctions as to the procedure and so save this country some of the regrettable experiences the enthusiastic excavators of Egypt have suffered.

It must be recognised that the operations, especially those related to tombs which often mean disturbing the dead, are only moral in so far as the object before the worker is to benefit the world at large. A dilettante can no more amuse himself by excavating carelessly than the agent can play the fool with property which is neglected by its owner. In India, as in Egypt, the desire to find hidden wealth has led to the destruction of much valuable material, but in both countries the law now forbids interference with any ancient buildings without special permission.

In the early part of his essay the writer draws attention to another view of the ethics of excavating. There is a great need for the recognition of ethical considerations on the part of the excavator because of his duty to the world at large, to which he is responsible for the rightful use of the opportunites of adding to its knowledge. But the question of the moral responsibilities toward the dead is raised, and on this point Mr. Weigall makes some important remarks. The workers in the Egyptian field have found some of their greatest results in the tombs of the old Egyptians, and perhaps the doubt as to the morality of their work has scarcely entered their minds. Yet it is evident that many have felt that there were objections to such procedure which could only be overcome by very strong reasons. It must be remembered that the real archæologist pays all rightful respect to these monuments containing the dead, and their conduct stands out in great contrast from that of the plundering tribes of robbers who show no care for the inmates of the tombs so long as they get what jewels may be secreted about their persons. But, even if the tombs now protected by the Government were not in danger of destruction by these robber-tribes there are many strong arguments to be brought forward in favour of the work of the excavators. By their careful work these ancient sepulchres have given to science information and antiquities which otherwise would have been lost, and this perhaps constitutes the chief reply to those who complain that the ordinary ethical principles are being violated. The discovery of much material respecting old customs has rebuilt the dynastic and industrial history of Egypt for us, and these facts have been of political importance. Lord Cromer speaks of "the value of archæology, which is really only another name for history, to the practical politician of the present day." The great contribution these excavations have made to modern knowledge is a sufficient reply to those who consider their methods are contrary to moral principles. The paper is of value, because it strikes a necessary word of warning against these people who have failed to realise the responsibility of their operations, and much knowledge at present buried in old cities will be preserved to Indian history if the warnings are noted by the Government of India.

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**Rajkumar College, Rajkot.** The prize distribution ceremony of the Rajkumar College at Rajkot last week had somewhat unusual interest this year, as the College has now completed forty years of its existence, and a sumptuous record of its achievements during this period has recently appeared from the pen of the Ruler of Bhavnagar, one of its most distinguished alumni. This record is indeed a very elaborate one, and as the principal said of it, it is extremely unlikely that a school-history at all on a par with it has seen the light before. It is in seven volumes, produced regardless of cost which must have been very heavy, and bears very pleasing testimony to the affection which the College has been able to inspire among its former students. The College at Rajkot is the first in point of time of the various Rajkumars' colleges in India, though one or two institutions, with somewhat similar aims, came into existence earlier. Both at Calcutta and Benares, institutes were founded for educating Government Wards of Bengal, the United and the Central Provinces. Babu Rajendralal Mitra, the well-known archæologist, presided over the Wards' Institution at Calcutta from its establishment in 1856 till 1880, when it was closed owing to its unsatisfactory state, as the pupils who, according to Dr. Mitra, were lazy, arrogant and imbued with a proud contempt for knowledge and their studies were interrupted by long and frequent absences while the general influence of their homes, added to the early marriage system, was an almost insuperable obstacle in the way of wholesome discipline. These objections impeded the progress of the Rajkot College too at first, as indeed of all other similar institutions, but they were overcome by the splendid exertions of its first Principal, the late Mr. Chester Macnaghten, who devoted his whole life and career to its development and who died there in harness after a quarter of a century's labours. Macnaghten is indeed the guardian spirit of the College and the affection in which his memory is still held by the present and past Rajkumars of Kathiawar is extraordinary.

He was a nephew of the famous envoy who was massacred at Kabul. Macnaghten came to India early and dedicated his life to the training of chiefs, and princes from the very beginning. For a few years he had charge of the minor Maharajah of Darbhanga and trained that enlightened prince to take a distinguished part in the public life of Bengal. Then, when the British Government founded the College at Rajkot for the better training of the chiefs' sons and qualifying them for discharging their duties later as rulers, Macnaghten was called from Bengal to preside over its destinies. The College started under him in the early seventies with only five pupils, as most of the chiefs held back and showed the strongest possible objection to sending their sons to the institution. But such were the tact and winning qualities of Macnaghten that soon the number increased and the College building had to be enlarged to accomodate them. The late enlightened Ruler of Bhavnagar was among his first five pupils and was so much impressed by the character of his master that he had a life-long regard for him. They died within a few days of each other in the early part of 1896. The present Maharaja has inherited the regard, both for the College and its great Principal from his late father and has abundantly shown it by his labour of love in the College history. It is at present only privately published, but we hope His Highness will later on issue it to a larger public in an abridged form in one or at most two volumes like Mr. Shirring's history of the kindred institution, the Mayo College at Ajmer, established a little later. The question of a proposed university for Chiefs was referred to by Mr. Sladen in his address before the College, but he spoke of a certain lukewarmness with which the scheme is regarded.

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**Indians Abroad.** Too much attention cannot be called to the Press Note issued recently in which Government deals with the question of Indians who leave their homes for foreign travel or study. It has frequently happened that young men have been stranded, and appeals for assistance have often been brought to notice Government now state that Indian students proceeding to Japan for their education should provide themselves, before their departure from India, with an authoritative certificate of identity signed by the head of the district—in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police—in the case of residents of British India and by the Political Officer in that of residents of Native States. For a student proceeding to England, the certificate should be signed by the head of his last school or college and countersigned by the District Officer—in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police—or Political Officer, as the case may be. Now only those who have had the experience know how deadly a thing it is to be stranded in a strange land, and we wish Government could have seen its way clear to go further, and to insist that no such certificate should be granted unless the applicant is able to prove, either that he is in possession of sufficient funds to see him through his course and to return to India, or that his parents or guardians are in a position to maintain him during his residence abroad. We dare say the imposition of such restrictions as these would elicit much criticism, but it would be the kinder thing to do in spite of the charges which might be flung against Government. This, of course, only applies to students, and we agree that it is possible to urge that if certificates are refused the applicants will still proceed on their journeys. That may be conceded to a certain extent, but we dare believe the restrictions it would have the effect of deterring many who embark on the voyage to Europe or Japan without first having counted the cost. In the case of students going to Japan, the Tokyo Government have decided that applications on the part of students for admission to schools in Japan must be made through the Diplomatic or Consular representatives of their country in Japan. In this case it can easily be pointed out to students how useless it is to proceed eastwards without a certificate, and that no certificate will be furnished without full proof that no financial difficulty is likely to arise.

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**Pan-Islam in India.** It is sometimes possible to agree with the *Times* in its remarks regarding India, and we find ourselves in agreement with that journal in its comments on the letter which it publishes from "A correspondent in India." The correspondent in alleging that there has been a revival of the pan-Islamic spirit in India, and elsewhere, declares that it is chiefly due "to the Turco-Italian war and our subservience to Russian policy in Persia which has caused the worst possible impression even among the loyal inhabitants of India." We believe this is far from true. Undoubtedly Indian Moslems have felt, and do feel, very deeply the aggressive acts of Italy, and it would also be very strange indeed if the present condition of Persia did not awaken regret among them. But we believe it to be equally true that informed Moslem opinion in this country realises that in Persia the strong hand is necessary, and that it has implicit faith in the British methods and spirit of justice. Meetings have been held in various parts of the country protesting against the war, and also against specific acts committed by Russia in certain parts of Persia, but it would not be true to say that these have been actuated by the religious extremism which has come to be known under the description of pan-Islamism. There is another point. Never more than in the last decade have Moslem interests in India been so carefully fathered and safeguarded. The community with the assistance of a benevolent British policy is emerging from an extremely backward position, and we do not believe its leaders will be prepared to jeopardize all they hope to achieve, and receive, in the immediate future. That is, of course, to put the question in its lowest ground, and we may be permitted also to point out that the Moslem citizen in this country is among the most loyal of all the peoples.

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**Mr. Macdonald and Midlothian.** At one time, and not so long ago there was considerable doubt regarding what Mr. Ramsay Macdonald believed to be his political future. It was intelligently forecasted in some quarters that he proposed working his way round from Labourism to the extreme radicalism of Mr. LloydGeorge, stimulated thereto by the dazzling example of Mr. John Burns. Some of the prophets even went so far as to indicate the particular post under the Government to which he was to be promoted. Alas for the prophets Mr. Macdonald has now come out as uncompromising a champion for Labour rights and representation as, let us say, Mr. Thorne himself, and is evidently as keen upon a Liberal debacle in the late Mr. Gladstone's, and the Master of Elibank's old, constituency as the most ardent revolter. The experiences of recent by-elections make the most recent development in the Midlothian division extremely interesting, and Liberals cannot view the situation with anything approaching equanimity. It will be useless to deny that Mr. Macdonald's interposition in the election will carry considerable weight among working voters, more especially as, unlike such men as Messrs. Keir Hardie and Thorne, he is capable of making strong fighting speeches without calling in the assistance of vulgar and abusive methods. It may be too much for the Unionists to win Midlothian—it was the same before Oldham, Crewe and North-West Manchester were fought—but there is comfort in the thought that among the chief stumblingblocks to a continuance of the present Government's absurd policy is its old-time ally.

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Primary education has been made free in Jhind State.

## GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

### France and Russia.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.

The Prime Minister of the French Republic is on his way to Kronstadt. That is reason enough for the French Press to blow the trumpet of triumph. What the leader writers expect from this journey is a great deal : a strengthening or even a new phase of the Franco-Russian alliance a palpable success of the Triple Entente, the grave of German hopes, the proper answer on the Baltish Port interview. Evidently French public opinion feeds on appearances and gets intoxicated by its own illusions. Every now and then a grand spectacle is put on the stage of international life simply for the enjoyment of the French patriots. But those who peep behind the scenes, get quite another impression.

There is an old adage of the *"coq de France"* *"de crier fort c'est sa vertu."* The French assume a warlike attitude when there is no likelihood of an outbreak of hostilities; they are thoroughly convinced of their own military superiority and the reliability of their confederates, when they are pretty sure there will be no need to risk a contest. Thus we are not surprised that the majority of the French papers showed more reserve and even consideration towards Germany while the Morocco difficulty was at its climax than at the present moment, when that difficulty has been settled and many points of common interest are apparent, while there is no evidence of a diplomatic imbroglio between the two neighbouring countries. The rules of the journalistic game are quite clear. The Franco-Russian Alliance is trump whenever the reconquest of Alsace-Lorraine appears to the imagination of those patriotic writers as the possible stakes of a forthcoming fight; but when there is a situation in which France might draw the sword for Russian interests, as e. g. during the Russo-Japanese war, it is suddenly forgotten that in March 1902 the alliance was expressly declared to cover the position of both powers in the Far East as well, or when the relations of Russia with the powers of Central Europe are getting strained, it is always French diplomacy that displays a feverish activity in the interest of European peace at St. Peterburgh. It is a good thing that this is the case. France is always trifling with warlike ambitions, but never does a decisive step in a critical moment. Would it, under these circumstances, not be just as well if that annoying howling and barking ceased to be repeated so often?

This summer's rehearsal of the old play is advertised to end with a naval convention between France and Russia to be signed by M. Poincare during his stay at St. Petersburgh. That sounds well, but means nothing new. For it has been made public long ago that in case of war the armies of France and Russia are to co-operate and that a military convention has been concluded about the particular moves intended. It goes without saying that the navies of the two allies are included in any strategic combination of great dimensions. There was no need for a special naval convention, because, as matters stand, there is not much to be expected from either fleet or from their combination. If really a naval Convention will now be concluded, that could have only the significance of a paper demonstration, of an opportunity of growing excited for the French papers and perhaps of an ovation for M. Poincare in the Chamber of Deputies.

But one Parisian paper went into sensational particulars and thereby spoiled the performance. It was the "Echo de Paris" that gave the preliminary history of the forthcoming interview in order to put its extraordinary importance into the proper light. According to this sensational paper an Agreement of the highest interest to the whole world had already been arrived at before the meeting of the Czar and the Kaiser at Baltish Port. It was due to the initiative of M. Poincare and the Director of a section of the French Foreign Office, M. Paleologue. The gist of this particular convention was, that Russia pledged itself not to enter negotiations with the German Empire without previous consultation at Paris. M. Hutin is in a position to give more details. According to his commentary, the object of the French Government was to avoid a second surprise like that of the Potsdam Interview in November 1910. Therefore a fortnight before the Baltish Port meeting this promise was exacted from the Russian Government. The term of the Agreement was fixed for three months ; but according to M. Hutin, it will be renewed and extended during M. Poincare's visit to Russia.

Evidently this revelation appeared a little bit too drastic to the French Foreign Office at the Quai d'Orsai. Already a day after its publication the whole yarn was exposed as lacking foundation in facts. It was obvious that the want of confidence in Russia's behaviour and the alleged tutelage insisted on by France would not fail to cause misgivings at St. Petersburgh, if these statements were allowed to pass uncontradicted. The kennel of hounds had to be whistled back. With good reason the German Press looked on the spectacle during these dog-days with perfect calmless ; it was evident from the outset, that on theatrical machinations could have any effect on the actual proportions of strength and on the real force of gravitation inherent in the political interests of the great powers.

### ANTHROPOLOGY AND EUGENICS.

That the problems of national Eugenics brought to the foreground by the late Sir Francis Galton are in close touch with the most important interests of practical politics, gave to the Congress of Eugenics recently held in London a special significance. But there is a certain danger that the teachings of anthropology are not sufficiently considered by the workers in the Eugenics Laboratory. At the Meeting of German Anthropologists the essential connection of scientific anthropology with the nowadays much talked-of problems of preserving and improving the race in every country was therefore chosen by Dr. von Luschan, the famous anthropologist, as the subject of a most elaborate paper. He warned against antiquated prejudices, as though there were races incapable of acquiring the elements of culture and therefore destined to remain "savages" for all time to come or to become exterminated. The now clearly established fact that the origin of using iron is to be located among the ancient population of Africa suffices to disprove the popular view. Nor can it be denied that already in palaeolithic times the human race consisted of a variety of types and that the "Homo Europeans" represents the offspring of an old mixture of what we now call "anthropological races." This indubitable truth has, in the opinion of the learned Professor, an important bearing on the question whether half-castes are to be considered deteriorations of the human race. He is personally of the very opposite opinion and believes that at least kindred nationalities gain by a mutual admixture of blood even from an eugenistic point of view. Accordingly it would be a great error if we would fall a victim to the fanatics who agitate for the pure breeding of the diamond-type of dolichocephalic individuals. As 100,000 years ago the Aryan, African and Asiatic groups of nations formed already a species of their own, the lecturer concluded, that these three races, the white, the black and the yellow, could safely mix themselves without disadvantage in physical respect. We need not say that this theory meets with much opposition.

In the second part of his spirited lecture Dr. von Luschan dealt with the recent decrease of births. He did not hesitate to attribute it to the inclination of the higher classes to limit their issue to two children per couple. That would, if adopted generally, soon have an effect like that of a frightful pestilence in the middle ages. But statistical surveys are indispensable, ere the premises of the contention could be verified. It has therefore been considered advisable, to start an enquiry throughout Germany. As the authorities are interested in the present aspect of the question they will lend their help, and the whole work may be done within five years and at the expense of 5,000 pounds. It is worth noticing that modern anthropology is concerned with the questions of the day just as much as with remotest antiquity and comparative anatomy.

### WILHELM BODE.

On the 20th of August an occasion was used for paying due homage to the most prominent of living Art experts. It was the 40th anniversary of the day when Dr. Bode, the present Director General of the Berlin Museums, began his career in the service of one of the Institutions now combined under his care. He was then only 26 years old, but had made already a good start in the Law profession, when his aesthetic proclivities induced him to accept the post of an assistant in the offices of the Royal Museum. Eleven years passed, ere the Section of early Christian sculptures was entrusted to his charge, and again seven years later he was promoted to the position of the first Director of the Picture Gallery in succession to Julius Meyer. When in 1905 Richard Schoene resigned his post of a Director General of all Prussian Museums, Bode was chosen as his successor. But it was not this successful career that made the man so well-known all over the world, nor would his merit of lifting the Berlin Museums up to a first class Temple of Arc be a sufficient explanation for his great fame; the truth is that by his example a new type of a manager of Museums and collector of Art treasures for Government Institutions was founded. He had since his early years done excellent work as a student and scholarly connoisseur of Fine Art and its history; otherwise he would not have been able to make his energy and shrewdness so useful for appreciating and acquiring masterpieces that had been left unnoticed by others, and for deciding, apparently at a glance, whether an alleged work of old art was genuine or not. Besides, the literary work of Herr Bode is a proof of his many-sidedness of interest in the field of art. His investigations in regard of the development of Italian sculpture in the period of Renaissance made an epoch and found their practical supplement in the foundation and rapid growth of the Section of Italian works of sculpture in the Berlin Museum, now, equalled only by the magnificent Collection in the Albert and Victoria Museum at South Kensington and the Bargello Collection at Florence. His second favourite field of work was the history of Dutch painting, crowned by his admirable monograph on "Rembrandt and his Contemporaries" and by the monumental reproduction of Rembrandts paintings. One needs only mention these works to remind every connoisseur of the influence of Bode's ingenious methods on our present appreciation of that great artist. Again his painstaking historical studies went hand in hand with his activity as a collector of art treasures. It was due to his guidance and personal efforts that the Berlin Museum could within a generation add sixteen genuine specimens of Rembrandt's art to its old stock of eleven, and among the new acquisitions there are gems of first order like the grand portrait of Anslo, the preacher of the Menonites.

A peculiar strength of Bode's is his strategic skill and his masterful tactics in the incessant war in the modern art market. He knows everything about the chances of precious works offering for sale and of its finding favour with collectors. As he had no means to compete with the bids of American millionaires, he used other weapons: especially his own superior knowledge and a wonderful quickness of resolution. How well he succeeded, the world would learn with surprise if an exhibition of works acquired by the Berlin Museums on his initiative were arranged. As now prices rule, it would be a Museum of itself worth a million pounds. In order to bear out this contention we mention only some of well-known pictures bought at his instigation. Of the now so highly estimated painter Carlo Crivelli, the Berlin Museum possesses two precious works ; of Giovanni Bellini the most impressive and characteristic "Resuscitation" is now in Berlin ; of Giorgione the admirable portrait of a lad ; of Tiepolo quite a number of charming pictures, of Guardi at least two elaborate views of Venice. It may be said that in these instances Bode picked up treasures not yet sufficiently known at the time of acquisition. But he also got works of old reputation, such as the "Portrait of a Lady" and "the Musicians" by Velasquez many masterpieces by Goya, among which the ghostly "Meeting of the Committee for the Philippines" deserves special mention, seven of Durer's paintings, six of Ruysdals landscapes including the now famous "Oak forest"; such chief works of Rubens' as "the Conversion of St. Paul" "Diana with Satyrs", the "Portrait of Isabella Brant". Then there is the series of paintings by the English School of the 18th century, the whole array of Dutch painting by Rembrandt, van der Velde, Jan Vermeer, van Delft and Terborch mentioned above. This selection may suffice. We cannot go into detail about the collection of Italian works of sculpture and the Asiatic Section founded and greatly enriched by Bode's influence.

One trait of his activity we cannot overlook, because it shows most convincingly that Bode devoted himself entirely to the cause of the Museums placed in his care. He was also the most generous donator of the public institutions whose administrative chief he is. As a worthy testimonial an anonymous "friend of Bode's work" presented him with a publication of tasteful reproductions of all works presented to the Royal Museums by their present Director-General. It is a beautiful book and of high interest to every lover of art. For among these presents we find two works by Rembrandt ("The charitable Samaritan" and "Tobias with the Angel", some of Durees (among them "St. Mary praying"), Terborch's masterly and elegant "Concert,"—to mention only specimens that would fetch enormous prices if now placed on the Art Market. The same remark applies to many of the Italian works of sculpture given to the Museum by its present chief. A sketch of Appollo by Michel-angelo and the "Angel with the cymbola" by Donatello need only be mentioned in corroboration.

It is rumoured that Herr Bode is determined to resign his position at the head of the Picture Gallery, held by him for 22 years, and devote himself entirely to the duties of a Director-General. As his successor at the Picture Gallery Professor Max J. Friedlaender is designated who is now the Director of the Engravings Department. It is another merit of Bode's that he attracted such men as Friedlaender for the service at the Museums and that he engrafted his zeal and energy on the younger generation.

L. ASCHE.

## PROBLEM OF THE BALKANS.

### RENEWED DISQUIETUDE IN EUROPE.

### Will the Bulgarian Cabinet Yield to Clamour?

### RUSSIA AND THE MACEDONIAN CHRISTIANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The outlook regarding the Balkan States is causing renewed disquietude.

Bellicose agitation in Bulgaria continues, and it is feared that the Cabinet may ultimately be forced to yield to the clamour for war.

The Bulgarian desire for better treatment of Christians in Macedonia is believed to find a sympathetic echo in Russia.

## SWISS MANŒUVRES.

### German Emperor's Reception at Zurich.

BERNE, SEPT. 3.

The manœuvres opened to-day in the mountains to the west of St. Gall. Rain was falling. Forty foreign officers attended.

The President has left for Zurich to receive the German Emperor, at whose visit general appreciation is expressed. The newspapers dwell on the Kaiser's pacific tendencies.

Discussing the manœuvres they consider that from the military point of view, an important stage has been reached in the development of the militia system.

ZURICH, SEPT. 4.

The German Emperor has arrived here. His Majesty met with an enthusiastic reception from enormous crowds. He was present last night at a banquet in his honour, and posed for the cinematograph operators.

BEME, SEPT. 4.

The manœuvres were resumed at four o'clock this morning, the Kaiser, the President and foreign officers turning out at six.

## SEDITION IN EGYPT.

### Noted Agitator Arrested in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 4

As a result of evidence that the seditious circulars in Egypt emanated from a noted Egyptian nationalist agitator, Sheikh Shawish, who is now running a newspaper in Constantinople, the Turkish police, at the request of the Egyptian Government, searched his premises and then arrested Shawish.

He was handed over to the Egyptian police who are conveying him to Egypt.

## BRITISH MANŒUVRES.

### Important Work by Airships and Aeroplanes.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The manœuvres have opened with preliminary great movements of cavalry and artillery from Aldershot to Windsor, and other points, to repel an invading army, which has won a battle at Sevenoaks.

The airship "Gamma" and four types of aeroplanes have started scouting on an extensive scale. Some twenty other aeroplanes are busily flying between important centres reporting positions.

This year's army manœuvres, are to form a practical trial of the defence scheme. Many important tests will be made, chief among them being the railway experiments; a very large proportion of the troops to be engaged will be moved by rail to the area of action. There will be the concentration by road of a considerable body of Territorial cyclists to form the first body to oppose the invaders, battalion of these cyclist soldiers hailing from all parts of England. They will cycle from their headquarters, to the manœuvres area. Aviation will figure largely, each of the opposing forces being attended by a section of the military wing of the Royal Flying Corps, equipped with aeroplanes, an airship, and man-lifting war kites. The Yeomanry, to take part will comprise the Wiltshire, Dorset and Hampshire, and will have a Territorial Battery of Horse Artillery attached.

The manœuvres will be based on the idea that an invading army has landed on the East Coast about Harwich, and is moving on London. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Divisions, complete in every respect, together with a division of Cavalry, a brigade of Yeomanry, a brigade of Territorial Infantry, and two brigades of Territorial cyclists, with other details, will take part, the number of troops of all ranks engaged being, it is expected, nearly 80,000.

The actual manœuvres will take place during the week, September 16 to 21, but during the preceding fortnight Cavalry and inter-divisional operations are, as Reuter's telegram indicates, will be carried out en route to the actual manœuvres area. The opposing forces will be commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig, who will have the 1st and 2nd Divisions under him, and Lieutenant-General Sir James Grierson, in command of the 3rd and 4th Divisions, the mounted and Territorial troops being divided between the commands.

## THE GERMAN TARIFF.

### Great Protest against Cost of Living.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

Seventy-six Social-Democratic meetings were held in Berlin yesterday, to protest against the increase in the cost of living and to demand the removal of duties from the necessaries of life.

It was also demanded that the Reichstag be immediately summoned to consider an alteration in the policy of protection.

## AMERICAN GOLF.

### Surprise Defeat of the British Champion.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

Waldo, a comparatively unknown American players, has defeated the British champion Hilton in the first round of the American Golf Championship at Wheaton, Sllinois.

## THE KURDISH MENACE.

### Another Outbreak of Violence against Armenians.

### RAVAGED VILLAGES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE. SEPT. 4.

A band of Kurds, supposed to be Persians, have ravaged villages, in the District of Van, killing several Armenians and carrying off some women.

Troops have been despatched.

## MINING DISASTER.

### Terrible Death Roll in a French Pit.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

An explosion in a coal mine at Bethune, in the north of France, caused by fire-damp, has resulted in the deaths of four miners, while twenty-two others have been brought up suffering from severe injuries.

Thirty-seven miners are still entombed under the *debris*. Their position is hopeless.

BETHUNE, SEPT. 4.

Forty-one lives have been lost in the colliery explosion.

Over twenty men are dangerously injured.

## THE PANAMA CANAL.

### German Indictment of the Bill.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

With reference to the announcement in connection with Britain's demand for arbitration on the question of the Panama Canal, it is explained to-day that the Government's intentions are purely conditional and that no definite decision has been taken.

BERLIN, SEP. 4.

Dr. Kaufmann, professor of international law at the University of Berlin, has written a slashing condemnation of the Panama Canal Bill, which, he says, is untenable under international law. He urges all seafaring nations to unite in opposing the measure.

## AN ARMED STRIKE.

### Remarkable Seizure of Arms and Ammuntion.

CHARLESTON (WEST VIRGINIA) SEPT. 4.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Cabin Creek in consequence of the attempt of five thousand armed miners, who are on strike, to tear up the railway and thus prevent the shipment of coal.

The strikers have captured a machine gun consigned to a local mining company.

LATER.

Following on the proclamation of martial law, the militia seized 200.000 rounds of ammunition, seven machine guns, 1,500 rifles and quantities of revolvers.

## TURKEY AND ITALY.

### Prospects of "Ultimate Understanding."

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 3.

The peace *pourparlers* proceeding in Switzerland have been temporarily suspended, some points raised by the Italians requiring to be examined by the Porte.

The opinion is held in Turkish official circles that the prospect of an ultimate understanding is hopeful.

## THE OSBORNE JUDGMENT.

### Decision of Trades Union Congress.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The Trades Union Congress has passed a resolution condemning the Osborne judgment by 1,868,000 votes to 39,000.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

After an acrimonious debate to-day, the Trade Unions Congress instructed its parliamentary committee to oppose the the Government Bill partially reversing the Osborne judgment, and to demand its complete reversal.

## ZEPPELIN TRIUMPH.

### German Airship's Remarkable Excursion.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The Zeppelin airship "Hansa" to-day carried fifty-seven people on a two hours' excursion flight round Hamburg.

## OBITUARY.

### The Master of Jesus College, Cambridge.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The death is announced of the Rev. Henry Arthur Morgan, master of Jesus College, Cambridge.

[Dr. Morgan, who was 82, had been Master of his old college, Jesus, Cambridge, since 1885, and in his younger days was a well known figure in the fields and on the river. His connection with the college was long and varied, ranging from under-graduate to head. He had twice been select preacher at the university, and had also served on two committees appointed to consider the training of naval cadets.

## CHINA AND TIBET.

PEKING, SEPT. 4.

The Legation here has not received any reply to the British Memorandum with regard to Tibet.

It is understood that China intends to reply formally acknowledging the receipt of the memorandum, and denying certain statements therein, which are attributed to the President.

## MYSTERY OF LIFE.

### Can it be "Manufactured Chemically?"

### A REMARKABLE DISCUSSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

Unusual interest attaches to the meeting of the British Association at Dundee, to-day. The leading topic for discussion is whether it is possible to manufacture life chemically.

## TURKISH SHOOTING CASE.

### Acquittal of an ex-British Officer.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 4.

The British ex-lieutenant, Mr. Montagu, who fought against the Italians in Tripoli, has been acquitted by a British court of the charge of shooting a British subject named Byan, a native of Baghdad, during a dispute in Montagu's rooms in Constantinople.

Mr. Montagu maintained that the affair was an accident.

[The magisterial inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Dayan, who was found shot in Mr. Montagu's rooms, in Constantinople, was concluded on August 15th. After hearing the evidence of Police Inspector Thompson with regard to the discovery of the body and the taking of the accused into custody the magistrate committed Montagu for trial for the murder of Mr. Dayan. The prisoner, in reply, stated that he could only say that the affair was an accident. He reserved his defence until the trial, which will probably begin on Tuesday, although the difficulty of securing important Turkish witnesses for the defence will be a probable cause of delay. In his evidence, Inspector Thompson said that he proceeded to a house where, according to the report of the Turkish police, a British subject had committed suicide. He described the finding of the body of Mr. Dayan lying face upwards on the floor. Mr. Dayan was wearing a dressing gown and soft shoes, and his face was covered with a towel. Several people in the room were looking at the body, including Mr. Montagu, whom the witness did not then know. He asked the Turkish police for some explanation, and they referred him to a corresponding room at the back part of the house on the same floor. He went there, followed by the accused, and saw several Turkish police officers around a table. He addressed himself to one of them, asking for an explanation. The Turkish officer did not give him a clear or full account of what had occurred, but referred him to the accused, who, at his request, proceeded to explain the circumstances. Mr. Montagu, the witness continued, said he met Dayan a fortnight ago, and had money transactions with him. He did not go out with him. The magistrate here pointed out that the accused had not then been cautioned, and that Inspector Thompson did not take down the statement. The inspector, continuing, said that he had given the usual caution. Afterwards the Turkish police presented the accused with a document in Turkish for signature, which he understood was a statement by the accused. Inspector Thompson objected to allowing him to sign a paper of the contents of which he was not aware. The accused replied that that was immaterial, as he had already signed one paper. The reminder of Inspector Thompson's evidance referred to the personal effects of the deceased, of which he had taken possession, also of several articles which were claimed by the accused. Inspector Thompson also handed in a plan of the room showing the distribution of the furniture, the spot where he found the body of Dayan, etc.]

## RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

### Foreign Minister's Visit to London.

TEHERAN SEPT. 4.

It is expected that the approaching visit of M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, to London, will have important consequences with regard to the Anglo-Russian Convention.

## AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 4.

Early returns in the State elections at Vermont, which are regarded as the political barometer in the Presidential election, show a heavy vote with substantial Democrat gains.

## THE LATE MIKADO.

THE HAGUE, SEPT. 4.

The cruiser "Holland," now at Shanghai, will go to Yokohama on the occasion of the funeral of the late Mikado.

## THE RUSSIAN HARVEST.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 3.

It is officially stated that the Russian harvest for 1912 is estimated to exceed that of 1911 by at least 116 million poods.

## LANSDOWNE ROADS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 4.

The cantonment of Lansdowne has suffered some inconvenience from breaches in the roads caused by the heavy rains of last month. A land slip at the seventh mile carried away the roadway and wheeled traffic was rendered impossible. It is intended to give Lansdowne a better road service by extending the tonga road to Ayar-khel, within 3 1-2 miles of the station.

During a storm on the afternoon of the 26th of August the Lansdowne Post-Office was struck by lightning, but fortunately no one was injured, though the discharge wires of the telegraph instruments were badly damaged.

## LABOUR RECRUITMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPT. 4.

The United Provinces Labour Bulletin states that with ample employment at home, there is little likelihood of labour being obtainable for work elsewhere. The best prospects of recruitment are in Partabgarh and Basti.

UMDER the headline "Infamy Linked to Madness," the *New York Sun* says that the Panama Canal Bill "violates the letter and spirit of the Treaty negotiated between the United States and Great Britain and solemnly ratified by the Senate—a Treaty in which the honour and good faith of this nation are pledged to the faithful observance of its terms. In this measure Congress destroys at one blow the credit of the nation abroad and serves a notice that a covenant and agreement to which the United States is a party is not worth the paper it is written on."

## NICHOLSON COMMITTEE.

### Examination of Superior Police Officers.

### EARLY CONCLUSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 4.

The Nicholson Committee examined a number of officers during the last week, who included among others Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. Mr. Hughes Buller, Inspector-General of Police, and Colonel Lean, Inspector-General of Volunteers, and it is expected that the Committee will conclude their sittings earlier than was anticipated. The last batch of witnesses has been summoned for the 1st of October, and the Committee will then proceed to discuss the evidence and formulate their recommendations.

Lord Nicholson will leave for England in December, and will be at home about Christmas week.

## THE POREBUNDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 4.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. K. Dodice, ex-Judge of Porebunder, was rearrested on an extradition warrant issued by the Kathiawar State. He was placed before the Chief Magistrate and released on bail. The matter will come up for hearing on the 20th instant.

## PORT OF CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 4.

The resolution on the report of the Port of Calcutta for 1911-12, says that 1,708 vessels with a gross tonnage of 6,765,071 visited the port against 1,670 vessels with gross tonnage of 6,375,298 in the previous year. One thousand seven hundred and four vessels with a tonnage of 6,750,128 left the port. Twenty-three groundings and two collisions occurred last year.

## MR. WESTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 4.

The services of Mr. Donald Weston, the first defendant in the Midnapore damage suit, have been placed at the disposal of the Behar and Orissa Government. He is confirmed in the second grade of magistrates and collectors with effect from the 17th of May 1911.

## CALCUTTA WATERWAYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 4.

The Government of Bengal has sanctioned the appointment of a committee to advise the Government on the subject of measures to be taken for the maintenance and improvement of the waterways of Bengal, and for the regulation of traffic on those waterways. A member of the Public Works Department will be the president with ten members.

## THE DAGSHAI MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 4.

It has been arranged that Mr. Beazley, I. C. S., Assistant Commissioner of Simla, will hold his court at Dagshai, on the 11th instant for the hearing of the case against Private Britlan, who is under arrest in connection with Dagshai murder case.

## RANGOON WATER SUPPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 4.

Regarding the appointment of an expert to report on the water supply of Rangoon, the Municipal Committee have decided to ask Sir Alexander Binnie, an expert on water questions and Mr. Taylor, an expert employed by the Bombay Municipality, to quote their fees.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

### BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

(By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O.,)

Major S. J. Somerville commanding at Deolali, was granted temporary leave of absence from 1st to 4th September 1912, both days inclusive.

The 9th Lecture (Explosives) will be delivered by Major W. H. W. Hope, Royal Garrison Artillery, in the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Lecture Room, near Brigade Office, on Monday 9th September, commencing at 6 p. m. Mufti may be worn.

During the absence of the G. O. C. on temporary leave from 6th to 15th September, 1912, inclusive, the command of the Brigade will devolve on Lieut-Colonel H. R. Vaughan, 1st Bn., The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

### STATION ORDERS.

(By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O.)

Major E. E. Preston, Supply and Transport Corps, Transport Registration Officer, has taken over the duties of the Officer in Charge Supplies, from the 1st instant. Address for present "Dhatabhoy Mansion, Mayo Road."

The following Arrivals and Departures reported at Bombay are published:—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals 2nd Division.—Lieut.-Col. R. W. R. Barnes, D. S. O., 10th (Prince of Wales Own Royal) Hussars. Lieut. M. A. de Tuyll, 10th (Prince of Wales Own Royal) Hussars and Major A. E. Dallas, Supply and Transport Corps.

3rd Division.—Lieut. P. F. Harrison, Royal Horse Artillery and O. M. Lanyon.

7th Division.—Major-General F. Macbean, C. V. O., C. B., Staff Colonel C. W. Jacob, Staff Captain G. C. S. Black, 8th Rajputs Captain E. H. Stocker, 13th Hussars and Lieut' S. O. Robinson.

8th Division.—Major H. A. Moore, 36th Sikhs and Captain L. D. Watling Supply and Transport Corps.

Departures.—8th Division.—Captain P. B. Allott, 1st Bn., Middlesex Regiment.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—5th Division.—Captain V. L. F. P. Jackson, 27th Light Cavalry, and Lieut H. P. Dobson, 2nd Bn., Worcestershire Regiment.

6th Division.—Captain A. O. Creagh, 120th Rajputana Infantry.

9th Division.—Lieut. R. L. Sherbrooke, 1st Bn., Sherwood Foresters.

Departures.—5th Division.—Lieut. C. J. Newport, 1st Bn., Royal Irish Rifles.

Special.—Captain R. B. Smythe, Royal New Zealand Artillery and Captain F. Symon, Royal New Zealand Artillery.

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## THE PLEASURES & TRIALS OF GOLF,

BY

**MAY HEZLET**

(*Author of "The Expenses of Golf, etc."*)

Golf can be regarded in many different ways. By those who play regularly, know the game thoroughly, and enjoy each phase, it is looked upon as a delightful recreation. Others who take no definite interest in the matter find it a wearying and boring pursuit. When among golf people they listen to discussions on the merits and demerits of different clubs and balls of certain classes of players with pathetic patience, and regard the real enthusiasts with wonder-stricken eyes, but the escape as soon as possible from such company and take very good care not to be misled into it again. They cannot understand the fascination which the game undoubtedly possesses, as in their eyes it is merely a singularly dull and uninteresting pursuit. But for those who do really take an interest in an outdoor life and are fond of games of all kinds, golf is well worth cultivating. The pleasures to be found in it are many and varied, but they depend considerably on the point of view of each individual person, as frequently under the force of circumstances they seem to disappear for the time being altogether.

AN ELUSIVE QUALITY.

Pleasure is such a relative term that it is well nigh impossible to define it explicity. It is out of the question to say positively that this is pleasure or that is pleasure, everyone is constituted differently, hence everyone has a different conception of the word, and it may well be said that "what is one man's pleasure may be another man's pain." Hence the difficulty in golf, to define the word literally, as there is generally an elated and a depressed person to deal with. The one who has been successful during the round feels proportionately cheerful, and views all matters connected with the game through rose-coloured spectacles; the other, who has been defeated, is correspondingly depressed and regards everything from a gloomy point of view, feeling inclined to grumble heartily at all who come in his way. If the result of the match has been a tie, it is even more impossible to arrive at a correct estimate of the pleasures or annoyances of the round. Both players are probably depressed, and however much they may try to conceal the fact and aver to the contrary, each secretly considers himself very ill-used indeed by fortune not to have won the match, and ponders gloomily on the extraordinary luck of his adversary.

Imagination is a wonderful power, and it appears to run riot in golf more than in any other game. One always fancies that one's opponent has had far more than his share of good luck and one always has the consolation of putting down a beating to that cause. There are very few people indeed who possess a correct estimate of their own form. The majority have too high an opinion, the minority are too humble to do themselves justice; but it is a very rare thing indeed to find a golfer imbued with a true estimate of his or her game, and it means that he or she must possess a considerable amount of that precious commodity—common sense. All golfers are trying, from a non-golfer's point of view, but none are so trying as those who have an exaggerated belief in their own powers, and even their brother enthusiasts get thoroughly worn out by the wearisome repetition of wonderful stories of deeds done in the past and the continuous egotism of this class of golfer.

TAKEN TOO SERIOUSLY.

The pleasures of golf can be considered from several standpoints—to begin with, a general and impartial one. To many people the pleasure of being out in the free, open air counts for a great deal, and when the possibility is added of enjoying delightful scenery and healthy exercise, the game appears to be worthy of the closest attention. As a recreation pure and simple it is delightful, but when it is made the business of life, and everything else has to give way before it, then one is inclined to call it very much the reverse.

A game is only a game after all, and if every other interest in life is abandoned in favour of it, it is apt to become much more of a toil than a pleasure. It may also have a most disastrous effect on the form of a player. A change during the year is absolutely necessary, as very few golfers indeed can keep in good form if they stick to the links throughout the whole of the twelve months. They become stale, and it is only a question of time until they begin absolutely to hate the sight of a golf-ball, so that sooner or later they are forced to take a rest and accumulate a fresh stock of energy and enthusiasm.

But to return to the pleasures of golf, of which there are an infinite variety. There is the pleasure of making a long drive, and perhaps no other shot sends such a warm thrill of satisfaction through one's veins, there is the delight of gobbling a long putt, so stealing the hole from an adversary, or negotiating successfully some difficult and complicated stroke. There is besides the mere physical delight of hitting at an object and making that object do exactly as one wants it to. We are in many ways still a primitive race, and there is certainly a great deal of pleasure to be obtained out of the simple act of hitting a ball with all one's force and strength, and driving it away through the air into the far distance. It may be perhaps a low idea of pleasure and one only to be commented on slightly, but there is no doubt whatever that the majority of English men and women do take a decided pleasure in hitting at an object and making it subservient to their will. All our national games bear out the theory—cricket, tennis, hockey, and football are all based on the same system. In the latter game the ball is kicked, not struck, but the spirit is the same, and, however varied in detail, the games may all have a similar object, and those players who can strike or kick the hardest and best are regarded with great respect and admiration by their comrades, and achieve a certain renown in the world. This fierce characteristic must have been a pronounced one in primitive man, and probably originated in our prehistoric forefathers hitting each other on the head with clubs, but it has survived throughout all the ages up to the present day with unabated force and vigour.

PLAYING THE GAME.

We are always told that pleasure can be found in everything if we only know the right way to look for it, and very true it is that some people appear to have more aptitude for gaining pleasure than others. In golf, for instance, some people are absolutely content with the mere fact of playing the game itself, others are dependent on the quality of the links, or the friendly spirits of their opponents, or a dozen other things. Those in the first class are much the most easily satisfied, they start out regularly day after day, perfectly content and happy, so long as they are making the pilgrimage of the links. Outside matters have no interest for them, the game is all in all. Each morning they start with high hopes of being in tip-top form, and although these hopes may be doomed to unfulfilment and dashed to the ground during the first few holes, their placidity is only slightly disturbed, and they soon recover from their disappointment, and revert to pleasant thoughts of better progress in the future. It is a most enviable condition of mind, and, unfortunately, those who possess it are in the minority, but there are a very fair number who can be counted among this class who never cease to find pleasure in the different rounds and preserve a cheerful countenance even under trying circumstances. Playing the game is their ideal of bliss, hence they derive satisfaction and contentment during all phases of it.

Those who are dependent upon the personalities of their partners and opponents do not always find undiluted pleasure in the game. Golf is a great leveller, and one is brought into contract with all kinds and descriptions of people. Equality is the watchword of the links, social distinctions are for the time being forgotten, and the question of handicap becomes a more important factor in a man's life than the question of birth. Not only is one dependent on a partner or opponent for pleasure, but also in a minor degree on the rest of the people on the links. Those directly behind and directly in front have a great deal to do with the question, and they may be a source of added comfort or a source of great discomfort. They have it in their power by courteous consideration to make the round a pleasant one, or by churlish selfishness an exceedingly uncomfortable one. Human nature can be studied to great advantage on a golf course, and there is no surer test of character than to play a round with or be in the vicinity of anyone on the links. Traits of character are discovered hitherto undreamed of and although it is lamentable to have to say so, a round of golf is generally productive of a glimpse of the worst side of anyone's character. On the other hand those who stand the test triumphantly and come through the ordeal unscathed, are thoroughly to be depended upon and are entitled to the highest consideration and regard. The student of men and manners will find ample scope for exercising his powers of dicernment, and will procure a vast amount of amusement by taking up his position for a couple of hours or so on any popular seaside course. All sorts and conditions of men will pass by him, each with his own separate style and mannerisms, and it is curious fact that out of the thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands, who play scarcely two have identical swings. Many have similar methods of using their clubs but no two have identically the same, hence the never-failing source of interest and amusement in watching a continuous stream of golfers depart from the tee.

THE FASCINATION OF UNCERTAINTY.

Some take their pleasure sadly, if one may be literal enough to call the daily round by such a term, others start off in joyful spirits, determined to "do or die," and at any cost to conquer that annoying little ball. Others seem nervous or careless, a few slightly bored, in fact, every attitude of mind can be discerned imprinted on the faces of those who pass by and reflected in the faces of their caddies. In garb of varied description, in every conceivable attitude, still they come, until the dazed watcher begins to wonder if the great army will ever cease, and whether the flood tide of popularity must not soon be passed and a great reaction set in.

Golf is not always a pleasure; to many unlucky mortals it is frequently a pain; but it is certainly possesses a great number of fascinating qualities. Of these qualities the most fascinating is its uncertainty. There is no possibility of becoming bored by knowing one's own game too well, as for two days together nay, for almost two hours together, one cannot tell what that game may be. One day, for no apparent reason, one plays brilliantly, overcoming difficult shots with the greatest ease and putting and approaching with deadly accuracy until the very highest standard seems to be within our reach. Next day, all is changed; disillusionment comes quickly, everything goes wrong instead of right, and one feels inclined according to one's disposition to retire privately in a corner and weep plaintively from bitter disappointment, or to tear one's hair with rage, use naughty words, and fling the clubs far out of sight. At the moment it may not seem much of a pleasure to pass through this phase but the general concensus of opinion is that it adds zest to the game. It would be monotonous in the extreme to play all shots perfectly day after day, and the pleasure of conquering and overcoming a difficulty or fault is a vastly more real pleasure than the state of quiescent satisfaction of those who have no faults to conquer.

One of the greatest pleasures which must be mentioned is the way in which one is brought into contact with so many nice people. Numerous friendships are made on the links, some of a pleasantly lasting character, and although one comes across all kinds of people, it is very much the exception to meet with discourteous treatment, and golfers as a whole are an exceedingly friendly community.

## GOA DISTURBANCES.

### Outlaws Beheaded and Heads Exhibited.

The Goa papers relate that the heads of the leader of the bandits, Custodio Noronha, "alias," Custulo, and another bandit, who were killed at Asnora by Government troops, were severed from their bodies and carried to Mapuca, the headquarters of Bardez, where they were exposed to public view.

## FIRE ACCIDENT.

A fire broke out yesterday at 11 o'clock at the new Bombay docks, and lasted for many hours.

The steamer "Washington," which arrived in Bombay on Monday last, brought a cargo of petroleum for the Standard Oil Company, and the oil was being pumped through pipes to the various tanks belonging to the company. It was noticed yesterday that the oil was leaking and at a spot near the dock wall, some oil was collected and had taken fire. The flames were very high and dense smoke spread over the whole place. The Municipal fire brigades from Colaba, Mandvi and Fort immediately came. but they were little of no use, as it was impossible to take the engines to the spot.

Some men of the brigades and coolies working in the docks made every attempt to put down the fire by throwing earth and stones over it. For hours this operation went on. but the fire was extinguished only after it had burned itself out. No damage was done. The cause of fire is not known, but it is generally suspected that some one committed mischief.

## THE NEW DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 4.

Mr. W. Hailey, I. C. S., who is back from leave, will be placed on special duty in connection with the affairs of the new capital.

## NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

### THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

OLD NOTIONS ABOUT SPORTS. We have acquired our love of sports from the British. It may not be generally known to others than Indians that but a few decades back, sports and physical exercises of any kind were held as quite beneath the honour and position of a gentleman. Swimming and athletics were regarded as the disreputable pursuit of the idler and the ruffian. The only need for the development of strength and muscles was for the molestation of peaceful folk. The respectable man, the man with a home and a family, had no reason to go in for physical training, and he would not, therefore, subject himself to unnecessary weariness of the flesh. That would have been pure waste of time and energy. Vulgar sports were considered as the temptation held out by the Evil One to ruffianism. A Parsi cricketer, now well-stricken in years, once told me that when he commenced his cricket about forty-five years ago, he had managed with difficulty to buy a bat, but that his aged mother was so enraged at it, that she threw it into the fire and burnt it! Respectability was associated with slowness of movement. No person with any pretensions to gentility would jeopardize his dignity by running in sight of the public. He would rather miss a railway train than run to catch it. Gymnasia were in ill-repute, and rightly so, because they were the resort of bullies and blacklegs. The early Elphinstonians had much to do to educate public opinion before they ventured to start a gymnasium for the youths of respectable classes. But we have changed all that, and under the new spirit we are changing fast.

INDIAN CRICKETERS. As the Parsis were the first among Indians to take to cricket., they are still, I believe, the best exponents of the game among my countrymen. The Hindus, fired by the spirit of emulation, have made large and rapid strides, within a decade or so, and having qualified themselves for admission to the international contest, as it is styled, have been showing very good form. The Moslems, too, not to be outdone by their neighbours, have now entered the lists, and I hope it will not be impossible for them to gather from all India an eleven which, even if it may not win, will give a good account of itself. The Parsis at Poona won a splendid victory over the Presidency last week. I have never witnessed a finer game, or one more exciting. and I have seen most of these matches. Things were none too rosy for the Parsis on the first two days, and until a later stage of the game on the third, all that they could hope for themselves was that they might be able to make a decent draw. But things going much better for them than was expected, they made a bold bid for a win and succeeded. The Parsis have a real love of the game, and I believe that but for their stimulating example, the other communities would not have taken to it so well as they have done. There are some first-rate cricketers among Indians; but barring Ranji, we have not yet produced one exactly of the calibre of Greig, whose splendid performance in the first innings of the match against the Parsis earned, as I know, their unstinted admiration.

CRICKET AND CANT. I like these inter-racial sports. They provide such intense enjoyment yearly to thousands of spectators that I should be very sorry if they were discontinued on any account. But if I were asked my honest opinion whether these matches promote the amenities of social intercourse among different communities, I should reply with an emphatic No. A veteran Indian cricketer, whenever he has occasion to orate on the subject, is fond of trotting forth his favourite platitudes, that cricket is a great leveller, that it is a solvent of prejudices, and that it is an unfailing bond of union between diverse races, and between different parts of the Empire. All this is very aniable, but not very true. Each community identifies itself so strongly with its own representatives that it shares the joy of their victory and the humiliation of their defeat. The feeling is natural, and, within proper limits, is reasonable. But in the majority of cases it goes far beyond the bounds of reason, producing at times ill-nature and petulance. When a representative match excites keen interest and lively emotion, the crowd is apt to be more unreasonably partial than ever to its own side. It is because the multitude attach an extravagant and exaggerated importance to the issue of the game, as if national honour and reputation depended on it! The mischief arises from the sub-conscious idea that the team which secures a victory over its opponents established thereby a general superiority of the community it represents. If Parsis were to beat Hindus at this game, or if Mahomedans were to get the better of Englishmen in a match, it would be ridiculously absurd to credit their success with a meaning and significance which does not belong to it.

A PARSI FESTIVAL. THE Parsis have just now been celebratting the Muktad festival, when the spirits of their dead are supposed to revisit their homes on earth. Great preparations are made for their reception. Flowers and incense are among the means employed for their delectation. Co[illegible]ted fruit and cooked viands are placed [illegible] trays, that the spirits may be gratified by their sight and smell. Parsis alone must, of course, be employed to prepare them. The shadow of no Durwand may fall in the room where these pious offerings are placed, and which is transformed, for the time being, into a sanctuary. Indeed, there are many dwellings tenanted by the orthodox, which no non-Zoroastrian is permitted to enter during the period of the festival. Parsi servants are getting scarce every day, and as these alone must be employed on these sacred days, their services are bespoken months before-hand. Small wonder, then, that they can dictate their own terms, getting a higher remuneration than the average B. A. The controversy about the duration of this festival is perennial. It comes back from year to year, as a hardy annual. It commenced sixty years ago, and it is quite on the cards that the disputation may celebrate its second diamond jubilee sixty years hence. The reformers maintain that the period enjoined by religion for this festival is ten days; while their opponents contend that it extends over eighteen days and as happens in all religious disputes, both sides quote chapter and verse in support of their own argument. The fervour and acrimony which marked the controversey in former years has much abated. It is, nevertheless, carried on still with great spirit. The majority of the Parsis, I believe, hold the orthodox view, and in this they are backed up by the priesthood, because the longer the duration of the festival, the greater their personal gain. The priests on these days are constantly engaged in the performance of ceremonial rites and prayers. Whatever may be the difference of opinion on the question of the duration of the festival, all are agreed that the five days, known as "the Gatha Ghambar," are the most sacred. The strictly pious Zoroastrian will not even pare his nails on these days nor will he shave his beard shaved. He spends a considerable portion of his waking hours in the mumbling of prayers, and is more assiduous than ever in his attendance at the fire-temples. Indeed, the faith of some of these devotees in the efficacy of prayer is so abounding that they console themselves with the belief that they are absolved thereby from the consequences of all shady transactions in life. The climax comes with the new year which is celebrated with much pomp and parade, accompanied by the multitudinous notes of street bands urging with one another in the production of noise, and by the shouts of beggars of whom there is a fearful and wonderful outbreak in Parsi quarters on this day. The Parsi is a generous soul and there is none too poor but is ready to part with a few coppers for the relief of the indigent helpless. The Parsis are also very liberal in feeding the cow during the month preceding the festival, as it is consecrated to the Archangel Bahman, who is the protector of the animal world. It is common sight, in Parsi quarters, of women carrying baskets of green grass on their head, each leading along a big cow, whose appetite for the succulent fare at hand is seeming insatiable. They cry out in shrill tones "Oh, feed the cow with grass, and many a dame is ready to buy a few sheaves for the animal, carefully watching that the entire quantity purchased by them is consumed on the spot. Parsis do this pious office, because they hold the cow in almost as great reverence as the Hindus. In this, as in several other respects, they bear an affinity to their neighbours, acquired by centuries of intercourse.

DION.

## MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

### Celebration of Eighty-eighth Birthday.

Every year on the 4th of September, which is the day of Mr. Dadabhai's birth, meetings are convened in Bombay and in other parts of the country to congratulate him on the occasion. The Guzarati Hindu Stri Mandal as usual yesterday evening met together at a public meeting held in the Framji Cowasji Hall to pray for the long life of Mr. Naoroji, to celebrate his 88th birthday, to offer him their sincere congratulations and to express their gratitude for what he has done to them and to their country at large. Ladies of all communities, young and old were present.

Lady Phirozesha Mehta presided and the proceedings were in Guzarati.

In the course of her address Lady Mehta said they had met together not only with the object of congratulating Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji but to illustrate for the good of the people of this country the noble and devoted life of one of their own countrymen. His virtues, Lady Mehta said, were many and his love and service to his country were unbounded. No better example of the benefit that Indians had derived from English education can be quoted than this man, whom the whole country worshipped. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's career was a career of usefulness. Not alone in one department of life had he devoted attention: he was interested in all that tended to the promotion of the welfare of the people of India. The industrial condition of India, its commercial prospects and its social evils were matters that occupied his earnest attention, but he was not slow to recognise that the future of India lay with the politics of the country and he ardently devoted himself to its political regeneration. Lady Mehta did not agree with Sir George Clarke and Sir Richard Lamb when they asked Indians, on a recent occasion, to refrain from meddling with politics. One's activities according to her, could not be confined to a particular object, and they ought to be varied and various, The life of Mr. Nooroji was an unparalleled example of what one man could do for the good of his countrymen and that life, Lady Mehta said, ought to be held up as an example for them as a source of guidance and inspection notwithstanding what was said against it by others.

Continuing Lady Mehta spoke of the efforts of Mr. Dadabhai to spread education amongst the women of India and the debt they owed him for that. Referring to the education of Indian women Lady Mehta said she was not satisfied with the privileges that are accorded to educated women at present. For Lady Mehta said, they should be allowed to take part in the political and social questions of the country. Of course, she did not want Indian women to be sent all at once to the Legislative Councils, but she only suggested that the privileges European women enjoyed in such matters ought to be given to them. In this connection she said that the east showed signs of awakening to the fact, and the Shuster affair and the Persian women's part in that was an illustration. The attitude of the women of China was another example. Lady Mehta asked, Why should not Indian ladies be allowed to take part in the questions of their country? In conclusion she made a warm appeal to those present not to allow things to drift on as they were, but to enjoy the real benefits of education, which was spreading throughout the country, by making themselves useful in the progress and development of their country.

Mrs. Jamnabai Sakhai, Lady Jugmohandas and others also spoke.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 4.

The Mahajana Sabha celebrated Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's birthday to-day by holding a social gathering attended by a large number of its members After music and refreshments short speeches were made A message of congratulation was adopted wishing him strength and joy.

## BOMBAY INQUESTS.

### Death of European Marine Engineer.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's jury yesterday morning at the inquest held by Mr. G. F. Chalk, relating to the death of Mr. Louis Williams Hepworth, Chief Engineer on board the steamship "Kalinadi" of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, who died at St George's Hospital, where he was admitted, for treatment of injuries received through upsetting of a coal trimmer's lamp on the 24th of last month. Mr. John Hepworth, the brother of the deceased, identified the body and said that the deceased was aged twenty-six years and eight months. Witness said that he saw his brother at the hospital when the latter told him that he (deceased) was reading at the table in his cabin with an open lamp with his arm across the table, and when he got up he knocked the lamp over and was severely burnt. The deceased blamed no one for the mishap. The second engineer of the steamer Jaindidu Buranudin said that 4 a.m., on the 24th August, hearing Mr. Hepworth's shouts he and some kalasis ran to the deceased's cabin and there witness saw the deceased with his trousers on fire: a lamp was on the floor and was also on fire. Dr. A. B. D'Souza of St. George's Hospital also gave evidence stating that the burns on the body of the deceased were the cause of his death.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning, touching the death of Gheroo Kameshar, a shunting porter, at Grant Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The deceased was jammed between two buffers, when coupling two waggons on Tuesday evening and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he died yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Maruti Bhima, a Hindu boy of five years of age, living at Lalwadi, Parel, was going to a fuel-seller's shop with his mother and aunt. When crossing the road he was knocked down by the horse of a carriage belonging to Mr. Ali Mahomed Fazulbhai, and the wheels of the carriage passed over him. The boy was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. At the inquest held by Mr. Chalk yesterday morning the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

## SPORTING NEWS.

### YESTERDAY'S CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

### Poona Gymkhana Succeed in Drawing.

### PARSI AND HINDU TEAMS FOR QUADRANGULAR GAMES.

As forecasted yesterday the Poona Gymkhana team succeeded in saving the game against the Bombay Gymkhana on the Marine Lines, but they achieved this result after passing through deep waters.

Play in the morning was of a somewhat sensational order. Overnight Greig and Arnold had put up 82 and when the proceedings opened yesterday morning Poona had that score with all their wickets in hand. It looked a good thing for the team until the overnight men were out with only a few runs added. Then Rennick and Marrs let themselves go and we had a rapid procession from the tent to the wicket and back. None of the other nine reached double figures, and the entire side was out early enough to give the home team half an hour's batting before lunch. It was a narrow thing indeed for the follow-on, but Holman and Wilson made a stand for the last wicket, delightfully reminiscent of the performance put up by Platt and Rosher in the match against the Hindus at Poona last week.

The wicket was most difficult and did not improve as the day wore on, but it showed pretty clearly how fine a bowler Rennick is. He did his work with remarkable consistency yesterday and came out with a very fine average indeed.

Greig as will be seen from the scores was in the best of form: 69 and 36 not out, both put up on a difficult pitch, was a good performance indeed. Bombay were unfortunate in losing the services of Saunderson, who made 73 in the first innings but was unable to play yesterday through illness. But in his absence his colleagues did well. Halliley came off after a spell of bad luck, while Reid also played a useful innings. Yates is a man who wants watching: indeed, we hope to see him in big cricket. He is a slashing, if somewhat reckless bat, and a very useful bowler: certainly a useful acquisition.

On the whole, the match can only be described as medium. It was played in terrible heat, of which our Poona visitors had much that was unkind to say, and but for one or two particular performances gave us nothing really brilliant. It was almost bare of excitement except for twenty minutes yesterday when Holman and Wilson were asked the question whether they could prevent the follow-on. On the result the game was evidence in favour of the three day match.

### YESTERDAY'S PLAY.

### Saving the Follow-on.

Play was resumed at 11-50, the overnight not outs Greig (60) and Arnold (22) opening the batting. Rennick bowled to Greig from the northern end, but after a single had been added Arnold was caught by Cook (who was fielding as a substitute, Sanderson being absent ill). Davis succeeded to the vacancy. Marrs bowled from the other end. Runs came very slowly at the beginning, six being scored in the first twelve minutes. Davis soon after his advent gave a chance at the wicket off Marrs, but with this exception the fielding was as keen as the bowling was good. Later, Greig sent 90 up off Rennick, and runs came more briskly, though mostly in singles. In the next over sent down by Marrs, with the score at 97, Greig was bowled off his pads in attempting to pull a ball to leg. His 69 included three 4's. Rosher joined Davis and opened his account with a single off Rennick. The hundred was signalled at 12-15—18 runs had been scored in 25 minutes at the cost of three wickets—and immediately afterwards Rosher was given out leg before to Rennick. Sarson filled the vacancy, but with the addition of four runs to the score Davis was caught by Wagstaff off Marrs. Mockler was next to go in, but soon lost Sarson who was caught by Cook off Rennick. Gore-Brown followed and showed an inclination to hit, but after he had survived two overs, skied one from Rennick to Reid and followed his friends back to the tent. Thwaytes joined Mockler,—and the procession,—for he was dismissed after making two, being caught by Powell off Marrs.

Seven wickets were now down for 109 runs. Only 27 runs had been added to the overnight score, and all the wickets had been secured for that number of runs. Ten runs were still required to save the follow-on, and the rapid manner in which the batsmen succumbed suggested the possibility that they would not be obtained.

Perkins succeeded Thwaytes but without addition to the score Mockler was out caught by Rennick. Holman filled the vacancy. At ten minutes to one 110 was signalled—ten runs in three-quarters of an hour—and Rennick at once claimed Perkins as a victim getting him caught by Wagstaff. Wilson was last to go in and nine runs were still wanted. But both men became active and it seemed that they would save the follow-on which indeed they did, Wilson, in particular, hitting some loose balls sent down by Rennick. One hundred and twenty was a quick change on the telegraph. Then Wilson got a boundary off Marrs, but was caught at the wicket in the same over, the innings closing at 1 o'clock for 134. In the 70 minutes in which play had proceeded Poona had scored 42 runs for the loss of ten wickets, and of these Rennick got six at the remarkably low cost of 23 runs.

BOMBAY SECOND INNINGS.

The Bombay team opened their second innings at 1-15, Powell and Halliley being first to go in, the former facing Greig. In that bowler's second over Powell got one from Greig hard to leg, almost into Sarson's hands but the latter dropped the ball Halliley opened with much promise which he subsequently justified driving Holman beautifully to the off boundary, and after Arnold had missed Halliley off Greig, Powell drove the same bowler for four. Halliley opened Holman's next over by hitting him for two sending 20 to the telegraph, but very shortly afterwards Powell was clean bowled by Greig after making ten. Yates joined Halliley and survived an appeal at the wicket before he had scored. At 24 Gore-Browne relieved Holman, Halliley cutting his first delivery for two. Both men went in for hitting, he getting a six, a three and a two in one over from Greig, being missed, in making the last stroke, by Thwaytes. That over cost 14 runs. At 40 Yates gave a chance off Gore-Browne, and in Greig's next over Yates again hit a boundary, and brought up 50 in Gore-Browne's next over. But he had now shot his bolt, for he was immediately afterwards caught at the wicket off the same bowler having made, vigorously, 16. At a quarter to two when the adjournment was made the score stood at 51.

The innings was resumed at 3 o'clock, when. Coombs joined Halliley who had scored 25 when the adjournment was made. The former faced Gore-Browne who bowled one ball from the northern end completing the over. Greig continued to bowl at the other end, Halliley getting a single from his second ball, and in the next hit him to the off boundary for four and two, 60 going up. Three runs later Coombs was out, caught and bowled by Greig, to a very poor stroke. Reid went in, and a spell of vigorous batting by both men including a six by Halliley off Greig, sent 80 to the board. Ninety went up exactly three minutes later and Halliley's 50 was signalled at the same time. Rosher now bowled instead of Greig and Holman replaced Gore-Browne at the other end. The change was successful for in the latter's first over Halliley was held in the country by Gore-Browne. He had made 54, which included one 6, and three 4's. Marrs joined Reid at 95 and the century was sent up a few minutes later by Marrs, who presently hit Holman to the on boundary. Reid got Rosher to leg for four in the next over, but Perkins missed him off the same bowler two balls later. Reid sent up 120 with a nicely hit three off Holman, and five runs later Marrs was clean bowled by the same bowler.

Bunbury filled the vacancy and 130 quickly went up, and Greig relieved Rosher. Reid hit the first ball to the leg boundary, and the second and third were also hit, but Bunbury was held at the wicket off the fifth bringing the total to 140 for six wickets. Reid, who was not out 39, declared at this stage leaving the visitors 235 runs to get to win.

POONA SECOND INNINGS.

Left with about 110 minutes in which to get the runs the visitors sent Greig and Gore-Browne to bat first. Rennick bowled to Greig and after the latter had made a single his companion offered a difficult chance at the wicket. Marrs bowled from the southern end, the batsmen playing with some caution though Gore-Browne showed some inclination towards reckless hitting. Twenty went up in as many minutes of play. After a long series of singles Gore-Browne aroused some enthusiasm by driving Rennick for four and then hitting him magnificently over the northern screen. At 36 Yates relieved Marrs and Gore-Browne treated him similarly to Rennick lifting him over the opposite boundary and sending 40 to the telegraph after exactly thirty minutes play: five minutes later 50 was signalled. But with the addition of four runs Gore-Browne was caught by Halliley off Yates. He had made 40 by clean, fearless hitting, and the score included two 6's and a 4. Arnold joined Greig who sent 60 up with a three off Yates. He got the next ball to the boundary, and three off the fourth ball of the over, and he sent 70 up from the first ball of Rennick's next over.

Scoring again ran on the slow side, even Greig showing little tendency to hit out at the bowling while Arnold merely kept up his wicket, although so quickly had runs came in the earlier partnership that at 5 o'clock the telegraph showed 75. With this score on the board Cook went on in place of Yates, Greig promptly hitting him for three. At 79 Yates displaced Rennick at the northern end and Greig sent up 80 almost immediately afterwards.

Poona now had 155 runs to get to win and 45 minutes left to play, and of course only a draw was possible, unless indeed the men threw their wickets away. Arnold got Cook away for three, but in Yate's next over lost his wicket, clean-bowled, the total then being 84. He had batted most patiently for nine. Davis joined Greig but after he added three to the score was finely held by Halliley in the slips off Marrs who had relieved Cook meanwhile. Rosher was next in but runs continued to come slowly and 90 was not signalled until a considerable time had elapsed. Then Greig cut Marrs finely to the boundary and two balls later drove the same bowler clean to the southern screen raising the score to 100. At 110 Coombs went on at the southern end in relief of Marrs. Soon afterwards, but not before he had been given a life at the wicket, Greig got this bowler away for two and completed his half-century. At 115 Rennick went on in place of Yates but the pair refused to be separated and when stumps were drawn at 6 o'clock they had carried the score to 125 and the match was left drawn.

Scores :—

BOMBAY.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S N Powell, c Thwaytes, b Rosher | 31 | b Greig | 10 |
| W S Halliley, b Holman | 4 | c Gore-Brown, b Holman | 54 |
| E C Reid, c Davis, b Greig | 32 | not out | 39 |
| Capt Yates, c Sarson, b Greig | 40 | c Wilson, b Gore-Brown | 16 |
| E E Coombs, c Mockler, b Greig | 10 | c and b Greig | 2 |
| E T Bunbury, c Rosher, b Greig | 9 | c Wilson, b Greig | 4 |
| R Marrs, c Arnold, b Gore-Brown | 15 | b Holman | 14 |
| Capt Wagstaff, c Gore-Brown, b Greig | 0 | Did not bat. | |
| D G Hurlbatt, c and b Greig | 0 | | |
| C M Rennick, not out | 2 | | |
| P M D Saunderson, run out | 73 | | |
| Extras | 2 | Extra | 1 |
| Total | 218 | Declared with 6 wickets down | 140 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | 1st Innings. | | | | 2nd Innings. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | O. | M. | R. | W. | O. | M. | R. | W. |
| Greig | 22 | 1 | 100 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 71 | 3 |
| Holman | 12 | 1 | 54 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 33 | 2 |
| Gore-Brown | 13 | 1 | 88 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 18 | 1 |
| Rosher | 4 | 1 | 24 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 17 | 0 |

POONA.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Major J G Greig, b Marrs | 69 | not out | 56 |
| Col A S Arnold, c and b Rennick | 22 | b Yates | 9 |
| Capt Davis, c Wagstaff, b Marrs | 8 | c Halliley, b Marrs | 3 |
| Col Rosher, l-b-w, b Rennick | 1 | not out | 12 |
| Capt E V Sarson, c sub, b Rennick | 3 | Did not bat | |
| F G Mockler, c and b Rennick | 1 | | |
| E A R Gore-Brown, c Reid, b Rennick | 2 | | |
| H D Thwaytes, c Powell, b Marrs | 2 | | |
| Col Perkins, c Wagstaff, b Rennick | 0 | | |
| W C Holman, not out | 6 | | |
| Capt Wilson, c Hurlbatt, b Marrs | 8 | | |
| Extras | 2 | Extras | 5 |
| Total | 124 | Total | 125 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | 1st Innings. | | | | 2nd Innings. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | O. | M. | R. | W. | O. | M. | R. | W. |
| Rennick | 23 | 4 | 66 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 44 | 0 |
| Marrs | 23 | 7 | 38 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 30 | 1 |
| Yates | 5 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 13 | 3 | 37 | 2 |
| Powell | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | | |
| Coombs | | | | | 4 | 6 | 5 | 0 |

ELPHINSTONE CLUB VS. HINDU GYMKHANA.

This match was played yesterday on the latter's ground at the Kennedy Sea Face and resulted in a win for the Gymkhana by 55 runs. The Hindu captain won the toss and sent his opponents in as the wicket was in a wet condition. The Elphinstone Club scored 37 runs only, a rot having set in when the fourth wicket fell for that score, that is, the last six wickets fell without a run. The Hindus replied with 92 which included a very timely contribution of 25 from H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkote, who was tried for the Quadrangular match and who played a very cautious game Oghad also contributed 21. For the Hindus Oghad took four wickets for no run and Semper four for 13 runs. For the Elphinstone Club, Meherhomji captured four wickets for 21 runs and Damar four for 28 runs. The following are the scores :—

ELPHINSTONE CLUB.

| | |
|---|---|
| J Elchidana, c Oghad, b Semper | 10 |
| A Wadia, c Mehendala, b Semper | 0 |
| Bhappu, c Mehendale, b Semper | 1 |
| D K Kapadia, c Kharma, b Mehendale | 18 |
| R P Meherhomji, run out | 7 |
| P Chinoy, b Oghad | 0 |
| R E Mody, b Semper | 0 |
| P H Davar, not out | 0 |
| S Daruwalla, b Oghad | 0 |
| Morenas, c Semper, b Oghad | 0 |
| S F Madan, st Sessachars, b Oghad | 0 |
| Extras | 1 |
| Total | 37 |

HINDU GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mehendale, b Meherhomji | 1 |
| P Vithal, b Madon | 14 |
| Oghad Shankar, L B W b Davar | 21 |
| Bhusari, L B W b Morenas | 18 |
| H H The Thakore Saheb of Rajkote, b Meherhomji | 25 |
| C V Mehta, b Davar | 3 |
| P Ganpat, b Davar | 0 |
| Semper, b Dava | 0 |
| Sessachari, b Meherhomji | 1 |
| Kharma, b Meherhomji | 7 |
| Kamle, not out | 0 |
| Extras | 2 |
| Total | 92 |

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

## QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

### Selection of the Parsi and Hindu Teams.

The following teams have been selected to play in the first of the quadrangular matches which begin on the Marine Lines Ground on the 8th, 9th and 10th instant.

PARSI TEAM.

Dr. M. E. Pavri (Captain)
Dr. H. D. Kanga
J. Ellavia
D. K. Kapadia
D. D. Driver
J. S. Warden
M. D. Parekh
S. Guzdar
H. Mulla
J. Elchidana
P. Meherhomji

Reserves :—Messrs. D. Daruwalla ; P. Chothia and S. Madan.

HINDU TEAM.

C. V. Mehta (Captain).
P. Balu
K. A. Date
H. H. Thakore Saheb of Rajkote
P. Vithal
M. D. Pai
L. H. Semper
Oghad Shankar
S. G. Mehendale
K. Sessachari
B. S. Bhusari

Reserves :—Messrs. Raskar and P. Shivram.

GYMKHANA 'B' VS. MUNICIPAL C. C.

This match was played yesterday at the Elphinstone Club ground and resulted in a win for the latter by two wickets. For the Gymkhana, MacCormack, Pearson and Elliott contributed 28, 17 and 14 respectively. Gimi batted excellently for the Municipal Club carrying his bat through for 62 in a total score of 113 for eight wickets. For the Gymkhana, MacCormack took five wickets for 49 and Pearson two for seven. For the Municipality Ghata captained five wickets for 39 and Bulsara two for 29. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA B.

| | |
|---|---|
| K H MacCormack, c Dandekar, b Mistri | 28 |
| R E A Elliott, c Cadell, b Ghata | 14 |
| C E Beadel, c Balsara, b Mistri | 10 |
| M F Nicholson, c Cadell, b Variana | 5 |
| E M Pearson, c Bulsara, b Ghata | 17 |
| H W Kilby, L B W b Bulsara | 8 |
| Capt Scaife, not out | 9 |
| Ganion, c Ghata, ra b Ghata | 4 |
| Gibson, c Cadell, b Bulsa | 0 |
| Onslow, c Gimi, b Ghata | 1 |
| V Grantham, c Bulsara, b Ghata | 4 |
| Extra | 4 |
| | 4 |
| Total | 104 |

MUNICIPAL C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| D C Daruwalla, c Nicholson, b MacCormck | 0 |
| Gimi, not out | 62 |
| Masani, c Beadel, b MacCormack | 12 |
| Cadell, b Pearson | 14 |
| Badshaw, c Ganion, b Pearson | 1 |
| Ghata, c Ganion, b MacCormack | 1 |
| Mistry, run out | 6 |
| Variana, b MacCormack | 3 |
| Daderkar, b MacCormack | 7 |
| Bulsara<br>Gobhai } did not bat | |
| Extras | 8 |
| Total | 113 |

ST. XAVIER'S vs. DECCAN COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POOOA. SEPT. 4.

The game between St. Xavier's College, Bombay and the Deccan College in the final of the Inter-College cricket tournament for the Northcote Challenge Shield was continued to-day. The Deccan College finished their first innings for 81 and followed on. In their second attempt they fared better, principally through the exertions of Driver and Veerjee. But after these two batsmen got out the rest fell away and the innings closed for 145. St. Xavier's thus won the match and the shield by an innings and 33 runs.

The scores were as follows :—

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Driver, not out | 138 |
| Desai, c Veerjee, b Despande | 15 |
| Wadia, b Despande | 0 |
| Kapadia, b Despande | 0 |
| Parekh, b Cummings | 14 |
| Pavri, b Cummings | 4 |
| Dongre, b Desai | 13 |
| Gandhi, b Despande | 10 |
| Cursana, c Cummings, b Despande | 37 |
| Wusurtear, b Cummings | 1 |
| Daruwala, b Despande | 8 |
| Extras | 19 |
| Total | 259 |

DECCAN COLLEGE.

1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Redkar, b Driver | 11 |
| Pardeshi, l b w Desai | 3 |
| Reuben, l b w Desai | 19 |
| Driver, not out | 36 |
| Veerjee, b Desai | 4 |
| Desai, b Desai | 0 |
| Despanade, b Driver | 0 |
| Cummings, b Driver | 0 |
| Bhide, b Driver | 0 |
| Vangikar, b Desai | 1 |
| Telagu, b Desai | 4 |
| Extras | 3 |
| Total | 81 |

2nd Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Driver, b Driver | 47 |
| Redkar, c Kapadia, b Driver | 15 |
| Veerjee, b Driver | 23 |
| Reuben, b Desai | 1 |
| Purdeshi, b Desai | 6 |
| Desai, c Ghandi, b Desai | 19 |
| Cummings, run out | 4 |
| Deshpande, b Desai | 2 |
| Telegu, c Parekh, b Desai | 8 |
| Wangikar, not out | 10 |
| Bhide, b Driver | 0 |
| Extras | 10 |
| Total | 145 |

R. I. M. OFFICERS vs COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA

This match was played on the Oval on Wednesday September 4th, score.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fischer; b Robertson | 4 |
| Elliott c Substitute, b Marsh | 48 |
| Wilson c McClement, b Robertson | 7 |
| Lineberg c Sustitute, b Marsh | 2 |
| Longland, b Osborne Smith | 3 |
| Towlson, b Osborne Smith | 15 |
| Woodford, b Osborne Smith | 2 |
| Murray, b Osborne Smith | 2 |
| Wilkie, not out | 3 |
| Ardagh, b Osborne Smith | 9 |
| Extras | 4 |
| Total | 99 |

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Osborne Smith | 17 5-6 | 7 | 29 | 5 |
| Robertson | 11 | 0 | 32 | 2 |
| Marsh | 7 | 0 | 34 | 2 |

R. I. M. OFFICERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| B Hughes-Hallett, b Elliott | 1 |
| Lieut Kinch c Murrey b, Elliott | 3 |
| Lieut Vibart c Wilson, b Elliott | 0 |
| Lieut Wadeson, b Wilson | 8 |
| Ch Engr Sharvell c Elliott, b Wilson | 12 |
| S Osborne Smith run out | 14 |
| Lieut Marsh, c Elliott b Longland | 29 |
| Ch Eng Robertson, run out | 11 |
| C J Nicol c Substitute, b Fischer | 0 |
| R S M Clement, b Longland | 0 |
| 'Substitute" not out | 3 |
| Extras | 4 |
| Total | 83 |

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wilson | 8 | 2 | 31 | 2 |
| Elliot | 8 | 0 | 26 | 3 |
| Longland | 4 | 1 | 7 | 2 |
| Fisher | 3 1-2 | 1 | 13 | 1 |

## RACING IN CALCUTTA.

### The Monsoon Meeting : Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 4.

The first day of the second meeting provided successful racing there being a large attendance. The weather was rather hot, as there has been no rain for two days. On the whole punters were the winners.

Dettails :—

SECOND AMATEUR HURDLE RACE 1 1-2 miles over 8 flights :—

Messrs Stale Parkins and James' Frank 10st. 7lbs. Mr. McCall 1
Mr. Cockell's Daisy Priam 9st. 1lb. ........Capt. Kenworthy 2
Mr. Murland's Fame 11st. 12lbs.......Mr. Thomas 3

ALSO RAN :—Kaguar 10-3, Rough Luck 10-10, Peer Ray 9-2.

BETTING :—3 to 1 against Fame; 4 to 1 against Peer Ray, 5 to 1 against Frank, Daisy Priam and Jaguar, 10 to 1 against Rough Luck.

THE RACE :—Frank led from start to finish and won easily by a length and a half, a length between second and third.

TIME :—3 minutes and 2 seconds.

CLIVE HURDLE RACE, mile and a half over 8 flights :—

Mr. Burjorjee's Herald 10st. 2lbs.......McNeilage 1
Capt. Johnston Stewart's Lady Leonard 9st. 10lbs. Williamson 2
Mr. Johnson's Kenadan 9st. 3lbs........................Owner 3

ALSO RAN :—Priory 11-8, Sholto 12-4, Idle 10-8,

BETTING :—2 to 1 against Herald, 3 to 1 against Lady Leonard, 4 to 1 against Priory, longer prices the rest.

THE RACE :—Priory and Kanadan took the lead followed by Herald and Lady Leonard. After the second flight Herald took charge of the field but went on jumping badly. At the fourth hurdle Lady Leonard gave him chase and they raced together the rest of the way home, Herald winning by a length and a half ten lengths between second and third.

TIME :—2mins. 59secs.

MEDIOCRE HANDICAP.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Ever's Convent Girl, 9st. 5lbs............Owner 1
Mr. Dass' Isabela, 7st. 6lbs....................Vincent 2
Mr. Walter's Haloya, 8st. 9lbs.......................Drew 3

ALSO RAN :—Lady Douglas 9st. 3lbs. ; Bushy Dame 9st. 8lbs. ; Volitesse 8st. 3lbs. ; Peter Pan 8st. 10lbs. ; Spook 7st. 12lbs. ; Best China 7st. 5lbs. ; Chow Chow 7st. 4lbs.

THE RACE :—Convent Girl led from start to finish and won with a little to spare. Isabela came from behind and wrested the second place from Haloya. Won by a length, half a length between second and third.

TIME :—1min and 3 1-5secs.

SEPTEMBER PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Nicoll's Light Metal 7st..............J Southall 1
Mr. Jones' Tana 7st. 12lbs...........Vincent } dead
Mr. Scotts' Royal Colours 8st. 6lbs. Mr. Ever } heat.
Messrs. Heather and Jones' Santoinette 9st. 6lbs. Norqppors .......................................... 4

ALSO RAN.—Hant Park 9st. 12lbs, Wise Hawk 8st. 4lbs, Pressy 7st. 13lbs, Pyres Mostyn 7st. 5lbs., Caquival 7st. 9lbs.

BETTING.—3 to 1 against Hunt Park; 4 to 1 against Royal Colours and Pyres Mostyn; 5 to 1 against Light Metal; longer prices the rest.

THE RACE.—Light Metal was quickest out of the machine followed by Royal Colours, Tana came with a late run and dead heated for the second place. Won by three-quarters of a length.

TIME.—1 minute and 16 3-5 seconds.

SOBRAON HANDICAP.—six furlongs :—

Mr. Evers' Rupert 9st. 10lbs................Owner 1
Messrs Valentine and Vernon's Lady Ratcliffe 8st. 2lbs.......................................Davis 2
Mr. Burjorjee's Etna, 10st. 9lbs...............Elliot 3

ALSO RAN:—Sidonia 10st. 10lbs.; Pat C 8st. 9lbs.; Princess Royal 7st. 5lbs. ; Circus Girl 7st. 10lbs. ; Fireaway 7st. 10lbs.

BETTING :—Even Money Rupert, 2 to 1 against Lady Ratcliffe, 7 to 1 Etna, longer prices the rest.

THE RACE:—Etna took up the lead followed by Pat C. and Lady Ratcliffe Rupert some lengths behind. Opposite the second stand Etna looked as if winning but Mr. Evers rode a great race on Rupert and won by a length, a length between second and third.

TIME .—1 minute and 19 seconds.

## POONA RACES.

### First Meeting.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER. HORSES LEFT IN.

After declaration of forfeit at 4 p. m. on Tuesday, 3rd September.

THE YERROWDA PLATE.—Distance R.C. and distance, over 7 flights.—Five Crown, Sequent, Mary B, North, Bachelor's Knot, Bambins, Parkhill and Monobel.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Vavasor, Black Buck, Aborigini, Kurnell, Gunboat, Victo, Lumination, Elser, Valerius, Punt, Soultline, Franconi, Mayfowl, and Black Douglas.

THE CRITERION.—Distance 6 furlongs. Lithosian, Mscann, Airman, Lord Merv, Malmsey, Metal Boy, Sporran and Pretty Good Sort.

THE ARAB CHAMPION PLATE.—Distance R. C. and distance Tajilmulook, Valeas, Regent, Young Salamic and Thaboor.

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE.—Distance 1 1-4 miles. Yanasib, Noor-ul-malik, Lord Durham, Moosahar, France, Berar, Thulfha, Wireless, Bustan, Zuheir, Good Success, Allworthy and Gowahajmer.

THE MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs. Polish, Taki Khan, Soomsam, Galiard, Different Fado, Solar Star, British King, Majeed, Aasud, Mafush, Master Bill, Sweden, Aurum, Burg, and Turkish General.

THE LILLIPUTS.—Distance 1-2 mile. Polish Zoolphokarr, Sahbar, Majesty, Pendil, Rajput, Cnechan, Creditor, Sharar, Plassy and Bay Middleton.

## FOOTBALL.

### The Divisional Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 4.

The third match in the Divisional Football Tournament was played this evening between the Dublin Fusiliers and the 10th Brigade R. F. A. Play during the first half was fairly even and both teams crossed over with a blank sheet. The Gunners began the second period by pressing their opponents for all they were worth. Their inside right managed to find the net after a hot scrimmage and they twice after this were on the point of scoring, but were prevented by the Dublin goalkeeper. The game thus ended in a win for 10th Brigade by one goal to nil.

## THE RUGBY CUP.

WEST RIDINGS (44) : ROYAL IRISH (0)

The game on the Oval last evening was a one-sided affair the Dukes winning with the greatest of ease by 44 points to nil. From beginning to end of the game there was only one team in the picture the Yorkshiremen doing what they pleased with their opponents. In the first half 20 points were scored. The teams were:—

West Ridings.—Dennison, back; Rowe, Turner, Firth and Laycook, three-quarters; Memory and Allison, half backs; Kidd, Lister. Shaw, Bootland, Hirst, Dodson, Widdop and Henderson, forwards.

Irish Rifles—Dillan, back: Hall, Ludlow, Hewett and Rodwell, three-quarters; Milear and Vernon Woods, half backs; Gavin (capt). Tobin, Sims, O'Brien, Sranks, Vine, Nesbitt and Woods, forwards.

Referee.—Mr. Chard.

THE Australian Defence Department has made it compulsory under school regulations for practically the whole of the pupils of the State and public and private boys' schools to undergo a course of physical training as soon as they are old enough to profit by it. During the past six months the system has been so effectively applied that most of the 800,000 children now attending school in Australia, are engaged for at least fifteen minutes each school day in physical drill.

## MAIL NOTES.

A BRILLIANT CAREER.

Mr. Humphrey Owen Jones was the son of Mr. G. H. Jones, of Ebbw Vale, South Wales, and went to Clare College, Cambridge, from Aberystwyth University College in 1897. A young man of brilliant scientific attainments, he worked in the chemical laboratory and took a double first in the natural science tripos, receiving distinction in chemistry. He was admitted to his B. A. degree in 1899, took the M. A. in due course, and was made a Fellow of the College in October, 1902. By this time he had become college lecturer in physics and chemistry, and his ability was so generally recognised that during the illness of Professor Liveing he was appointed to act as deputy professor, and subsequently was appointed demonstrator to the Jacksonian Professor of Natural Philosophy Sir. J. Dewar. Mr. Jones was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society last year. Mrs. H. O. Jones was a Miss Edwards, daughter of the vicar of Bangor and niece of the Bishop of St. Asaph and she met her husband while she was a student of Newnham College.

GENERAL BOTHA.

The Secretary of the War Office announces that the King has been graciously pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Louis Botha, Premier and Minister of Agriculture of the Union of South Africa, to be an Honorary General in the Army. General Botha is fully qualified for a military title. In early days he was fighting with the Boers against the Zulus; in 1899 and after he was fighting the British Army in South Africa, first as an ordinary burgher in the Vryheid Commando, and afterwards as a General, his step to commanding rank being won by personal gallantry at Talana Hill. No commander gave the British troops more trouble than the Boer farmer, who has become Premier of a United South Africa and a General in the Army which he tried to defeat, and his new appointment will be welcomed by those who appreciate soldierly qualities. Since the stormy days of the Boer war General Botha has proved himself a statesman. It was on his advice that the Boer leaders accepted the British terms of peace, and in spite of his declaration that he much prefers to be trusted "as a plain-spoken farmer and soldier," his fitness to rank with men high in the world's affairs has been universally recognised. He is in his fiftieth year, and has hitherto refused honours offered by the British Government.

INDISCREET BANDIT.

Callemin, or "Raymond La Science," one of the Bonnot-Garnier bandits now in prison, has been indiscreet in his conversations with the warders. When questioned by the Judge d'Instruction, he has remained obstinately silent, denying all complicity in the crimes committed by the band. But, talking the other day to two warders, he spoke openly of the Rue Ordener affair, when the bank messenger Caby was shot at and robbed. He explained that they were disappointed in the "coup"; that they had expected to get a much larger sum of money, which would have permitted them to get out of the country. It was because the Rue Ordener attack was so unfruitful that they planned the robbery of the Chantilly Bank. The warders were astonished at this story, and asked more questions. They inquired why all the bandits had several Browning pistols when captured. Since they intended to protest their innocence, was it not imprudent to be carrying a regular arsenal? "We knew we were tracked ever since the Rue Ordener affair," replied Callemin, "and we intended to sell our lives dearly. We had arranged, in case of an alarm, to take refuge in the first shop we came to and defend it to the last. "I had my pockets lined with chamois leather," added the prisoner, "so that the weapons I carried on me should always be well preserved and in good working order." Although Callemin subsequently denied the truth of these statements before the Judge d'Instruction, saying that he was merely fooling the police, it has been discovered that his pockets were leather-lined as he had stated.

PANIC ON A CRUISER.

A panic occurred on August 13th on board the French cruiser Verite, anchored in Toulon roadstead, in the course of which a number of sailors jumped into the sea and swam away from the vessel. A sailor perceived a column of smoke rising, apparently from the powder magazines. Thinking that a piece of wood had caught fire below, he asked some mechanics to fetch him a bucket of water, with which he intended to go down put out the fire before it could lead to an explosion. He was not permitted, however to carry out his courageous intention. Immediately the word "explosion" was whispered a large portion of the crew, about 250 men, threw themselve into the sea. They swam towards the neighbouring buoys and the cruisers Diderot and Republique. The smoke on board the Verite and the ensuing panic had been seen from these vessels, and it was with difficulty that some of their men were prevented from jumping into the sea also. The men from the Verite were taken on board and the fire alarm given. On the Verite the panic continued. The remaining members of the crew broke the glass cases in which the keys of the magazines were kept and rushed down and flooded six of the magazines. The powder was then examined, and no trace of fire or explosion was found. It was a false alarm. The smoke which had caused the panic came from some boilers which had just been lighted. The scattered crew returned from the other warships—some of the men had even swum ashore—and a roll call was held. Fortunately no one had been drowned. The numbers of 188 of the men who deserted their ship have been taken by the commander with a view to punishment for their conduct.

FELL INTO A CREVASSE.

While climbing the Arnes peak, on the Franco-Italian frontier, two Italian tourists and a guide fell into a ravine. Two of the party were killed and the third seriously injured, MM. Carnagliori and Bravo, of Turin, accompanied by a guide named Castanieri, left the little village of Balme, at the foot of the Arnes, early on August 11th. All the previous week it had snowed steadily, and the drifts were lying thick on the mountain at quite a low altitude. Nevertheless the tourists were determined to attempt an ascension. Shortly afternoon, when they had reached a height of about 10,000 feet, the three climbers, who were roped together, fell into a crevasse covered by the snow. Signor Bravo alone escaepd. He knew nothing about his fall, he remarked afterwards, for he became unconscious almost immediately. Some hours later he came to himself, and found his friend and the guide lying motionless by his side. Freeing himself from the rope, Signor Bravo, in spite of his terrible injuries, made every effort to revive his comrades, but in vain. He also called for help, without success. At last he dragged himself painfully out of the crevasse, and, sliding on his back and propelling himself with his hands, he finally reached some fields near the village of Averolles, where he found an old shepherd, to whom he told his story. A rescue party was at once organized from Balme and Averolles, and while Signor Bravo was taken to Bessans on a stretcher, the two bodies were recovered from the crevasse. Signor Bravo had a large wound in his forehead, and fever also set in almost immediately. Nevertheless he wished to be taken at once to Turin.

EX-SULTAN IN FRANCE.

Muley Hafid, the ex-Sultan of Morocco, arrived on August 15, at Marseilles on board the English steamer Macedonia. The Prefect of the Bouches-du-Rhone, General Guerrier, the Governor of Marseilles, Commandant Hamet, and other notabilities at once went aboard. The meeting took place on the bridge, where Muley Hafid was found sitting in a very low rocking chair contemplating with a sort of quiet curiosity all that was going on around him. The interpreter conveyed to the ex-Sultan the Prefect's greeting, in which he welcomed Muley Hafid in the name of the French Government. Muley Hafid replied: "I am happy to hear the words which have just been spoken by the representative of the French Government, and my pleasure is great in seeing France, to which I owe so much." At 10.30 the official party went ashore. On arriving at the Quai de la Fraternite, Muley Hafid was greeted with military honours by the 141st Line Regiment, and during the drive to his hotel his carriage was surrounded by an escort of Hussars. On arriving at Marseilles, Muley Hafid heard of the proclamation of his brother, Muley Yusef, as Sultan of Morocco. He declared himself delighted with the choice, and immediately expressed his desire to send a telegram of congratulation to General Lyautey. After his rest at Vichy he wishes to visit Paris. The ladies of the harem have been taken to Tangier, and Muley Hafid has only brought with him 15 slaves and 12 servants, not to speak on Moul-el-Douchan, whose duty it is to light the ex-Sultan's cigarettes and to take the first whiff before handing it to his master, and Moul el Odo, who performs Muley Hafid's ablutions. On no account are these two functionaries ever permitted to leave their master.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

KAISER'S RELATIVE.

The Berlin Press gives some prominence to a curious incident reported to have occurred at Kustenji, Roumania, in which a lady who is said to be a distant relative of the Kaiser figured prominently. It seems that a "Baroness Hohenau," while travelling through Kustenji, visited a restaurant in company with another lady, her cousin, and was annoyed by what she considered insulting looks and remarks on the part of certain officers of the Roumanian Navy. She promptly telegraphed to the German Minister in Bucharest, relating the circumstances, and demanding that an apology should be obtained, and the Minister communicated the matter to the Prefect of Police, with a request for an inquiry. The Police-Prefect, however, made matters worse by unceremoniously sending a police escort to fetch the lady from her hotel to the Prefecture, and proceeded to examine her story in detail much to her indignation. Further communications then passed between the aggrieved Baroness and the German Minister, and the result has been that the Roumanian Foreign Minister has taken summary action. The offending officers have been sentenced to thirty days' arrest, the Kustenji Police-Prefect has handed in his resignation and profuse apologies have been extended to the lady. Such is the story as detailed by the newspapers. It is pointed out that while there is no "Baroness Hohenau" in the German aristocracy there are two Countesses of this name—one the wife of Count Wilhelm Hohenau, and the other the wife of Count Friedrich Hohenau, both being relatives of the Kaiser, though not very closely related.

PUTUMAYO MISSIONS.

Beyond the passing of a resolution that it was desirable to establish a mission in Putumayo on a base that would not conflict with any existing mission, nothing has been done by English Protestants since Sir Roger Casement's report was issued. Meanwhile the Pope has commissioned several Englishman of the Franciscan Order to take up missionary work, and these are believed to be now engaged in studying Spanish and medicine. The stumbling block in the way of a Protestant effort seems to be Article IV. of the Peruvian Constitution, which forbids the public exercise of any other form of Christianity than that of the Roman Catholic Church. Against that the present existence of English and American Protestant missions is urged as evidence of the fact that both the people and the Government of the country are more tolerant than the literal interpretation of the Constitution would imply. The Evangelical Union of South America and the South American Missionary Society point out that they do not wish to encroach in any way upon the domain of a Catholic mission which would be recognised by the Government of the country, but they feel that the very presence of a Protestant Medical Mission would have an enormously beneficial effect.

In support of this view Mr Hercus of the former society told press representative of parties of natives who live in constant readiness to flee to the woods from the slave-raiders. A correspondent had written to him from the Montana stating that had he not been living there "all the campas would have been sold at Sephua before this." Mr. Hercus is of opinion that other rivers besides the Putumayo are the haunts of cruelty and ill-treatment and suggests that further investigation should be made, and that the establishment of a Protestant mission would have a deterrent effect.

RUSSIAN NAVY UNREST.

We published a message from our Odessa correspondent on Tuesday (wrote the "Daily News' on Aug 15) showing the dangerous extent of the unrest which is now agitating the Russian army and navy, and which recently found vent in the formidable mutiny at Tashkend and the naval revolt in the Black Sea The current number of "Darkest Russia" quotes from the "Novoe Vremya"—a source which cannot be suspected of partiality in these matters—testimony which throws an extraordinary light on the conditions which obtain in the Russian army and navy. "Darkest Russia" says : "Our authority is no progressive or revolutionary journal, but the Conservative and semi-official 'Novoe Vremya,' which declares that all revolutionary propaganda finds a fertile soil in the Russian army and navy as on account of the wholesale corruption prevailing there. 'The revolts,' it goes on to say, 'have a dietary rather than a revolutionary origin,' being frequently due to 'the dead mice which the men find in their soup or the worms swarming in their meat; and they are directed not against the State, but against the contractors, who are generally reported to be thieves; against the generals, who often make huge fortunes through substituting putrid for sound meat or paper for good leather boots; and against the officers, who reply to the men's complaints with fisticuffs and kicks. "In support of his statement the author of the article in the 'Novoe Vremya' quotes the following letter, which he received a fortnight before the mutiny from an army captain in Turkestan: 'We have no trousers either for the reservists in case of mobilisation or even for the young recruits. Those who have joined us in the last two years are compelled to go about in rags or to wear the clothes left by the time-expired men, which is contrary to regulations. For two years the men have had no shirts and no summer headgear, and for a whole twelve months they have had no bedclothes. Our supply of boots is eight months overdue, and the men are compelled to purchase out of their own pockets articles of prime necessity, or else they are marked down as dangerous characters."

The "Pall Mall Gazette" welcomes the news that Government of India is about to raise a Eurasian regiment under British officers. "Eurasians", it reminds us, "fought well in the Mutiny and some of the adventurers who won fame in India in earlier periods, were of mixed blood. The Eurasian community is extraordinarily loyal. Its interests are peculiarly those of the ruling power. In the past it has suffered much neglect and even obloquy. A corps of picked Eurasians ought to be a useful addition to the Indian Army. We trust, however, that the Government will abandon its rather foolish decision to change the official designation of Eurasians by calling them Anglo-Indians. Nobody accepts the decision which has met with as much ridicule as Mr. Roosevelt's famous attempt at reformed spelling."

Our village librarian, writes a correspondent, is a simple, genial old man who prides himself on knowing all about books and their authors. When he does not he will never admit it. The other day I asked if I might look at a volume of J. M. Forman's. "Forman"! said the old man, holding the book in his hand, and looking at it with disapproval. Aye he is a foreman, he is indeed. Not knowing just what this meant, I replied vaguely he had written "A Garden of Lies." The old librarian looked a little shocked. "Well, well," he said, "I wouldn't go so far as to call them that, though I don't think much of them. In the catalogue of his compiling, adds the correspondent, we get some curious classifications. "Man and Superman" is catalogued under "Philosophy," and Mr. H. G. Wells's "Time Machine" under the head of Science and Physiology along with "The Chemistry of Light," "History of Iron," and so on. Proctor's 'Other Worlds than Ours" is classed as "Fiction," and is sandwiched between "The Old Helmet" and fourteen volumes by "Ouida."

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76 New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years

## HOW BOTTLE-FED BABIES ARE STARVED.

### Science's Startling Surprise for Mothers.

That nearly every bottle-fed baby is being starved is an amazing assertion.

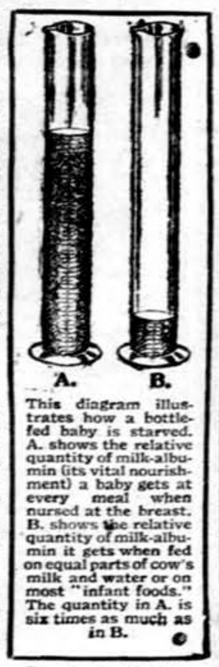
How it will startle mothers! Yet Science proves it. *The Medical Times* says on this subject: "The infant fed on cow's milk is starved of milk-albumin, which is the most important food element in human milk."

How to make cow's milk or other milk equal to human milk in "the most important food element," milk-albumin, is simply, clearly, and shortly explained in this article; which also shows how bottle-fed babies can be made to thrive as well as the breast-fed.

The reason why it has never before been possible to make cow's milk or other "infant foods" exactly like human milk is because, until quite recently, no one knew how to prepare soluble milk-albumin. Now it has been prepared. It is called Albulactin, and can be obtained of all chemists.

### PROOF OF STARVATION.

You will readily understand how babies are starved if you look at these two test tubes.



This diagram illustrates how a bottle-fed baby is starved. A. shows the relative quantity of milk-albumin (its vital nourishment) a baby gets at every meal when nursed at the breast. B. shows the relative quantity of milk-albumin it gets when fed on equal parts of cow's milk and water or on most "infant foods." The quantity in A. is six times as much as in B.

The baby who gets only a sixth of the necessary meaty, body-building food, as it does when fed on ordinary substitutes for human milk, must be starved, even though its stomach is filled with indigestible materials. Is it any wonder, then, that bottle-fed babies fail to thrive, that they suffer from wasting, or grow up weakly children?

### HOW TO OVERCOME THIS STARVATION.

You have only to add a little Albulactin to each feed to make "diluted cow's milk to all intents and purposes identical with human milk," as *The Medical Times* says. Nothing can be easier; nothing can be more perfect. Doctors are enthusiastic about it, because, as a leading medical journal states, "It never fails to agree with every infant."

You can judge what doctors in England think of Albulactin from the statements in the following letters.

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A second writes: "I am using Albulactin largely, and am convinced of its great value."

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No mother who has to feed her baby artificially should fail to give him the benefit of this great discovery—Albulactin, which can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars throughout India. A valuable book, entitled "King Baby: His Food and Health," giving full information on these all-important subjects, will be sent, free, to every mother who writes for it to Messrs. A. Wulfing and Co. (of London), P. O. Box 226, G. P. O., Bombay.

## HIGH COURT—SEPT. 5.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

24-12,568-12 Hiralal and Co Messrs Lal bhai Pragji and Bros vs Messrs Symons Barlow and Lang Craigie B and C
15-12 81-12 Payne and Co Lillavanti vs Bai Divalibai and others Vaneck and T Payne and Co and Little and Co
393-12 Maneklal and T Bai Divalibai vs Bai Amba widow Mans and T.
28-12,554-08 Payne and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Sulleman Somji and others Little and Co
7-12,670-11 Mat J and M C aganlal Pitamber vs Ramdas Vithaldas Durbar Edg G W and Co.
38-12,129-12 Subnis and G Ahmed Haji Mahomed vs Bai Nandagavri Mulji K and K.
21-12 In Re Govr Act VIII of 1890 and in re Kaslimabai a minor, Bhimji and Co Javervahoo vs Dwarkadas Tricumdas Wadia G and Co and Bagh N and Co.
6 12,6[illegible]3-08 Nadirsha and D for a pauper Libaji Babaji Shivde and others vs Purka Dolia and others Wadia G and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

Short Cause.

756-12 Craigie Messrs King King and Co vs Herbert Evans Charles Bayley Nepean.

Long Causes

23-12 Capt and V Radnabai vs Luxmon Jairam D J Mantri.
13-12 Jeh and S B N Vatchaghandy vs B C Vatchahiandy Edg G W and Co.
27-12 Cap and V Abdul Pasheer Gazi Mahomed vs Haji El'abux Patell and E,
479-11 Bhai K and G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abhirchand vs Hirji Jaitha and Co Mat J and M.
607-10 Bhai K and G Govindji Kanji vs Palamsey Velji.
93-11 Khem L and M Chunilal Lalchand vs Keshowji Tokersey
562-10 Jeh and S Essaji Mossaji vs Essaji Tajbhoy A d H D and Co Payne and Co, Jam R and D,
1071-11 Crawford B and Co Gulamalli Gulam Hoosein vs Rajoo Bubaji Judah and S.
116-11 Edg G W and Co Bapulal Chunilal vs C D Ballaporia Bagh N and Co.
59-19 Payne and Co Keshavlal Gordhandas vs Narotumdas Gordhandas Mat J and M.
973-11 M B Chothia N B Wagh vs D The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodardass Teckersey Payne and Co.
1182-12 Sma Bland Co D P Survey vs D E Bhasker Dubash and P
927-10 Mahh K and Co R D Sethna vs Kallianji Sunjibhai Bhai K and G.
702-09 Judah and S D V Thakur vs Dyandesalias Janardhan Bapuji Tyabji D and Co M H M and R and Jam R and D
991-11 Subnis Ida alias Haji Abdul Suttar vs Bai Mariambai Little and Co
443-12 Smetham M C Khambatta vs Shrimant Tatya Saheb Yeshwantrao Holkar S B Mehta
637-11 Jehangir M and S Mahomed Nathoo and another vs Rehmatbai widow and others Payne and Co
395-11 E P D Cunha Gulabchand Bhagwanji vs. William Clarke and others Jeh M and S and Kanga and S.
738-12 Payne and Co—Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed vs Kapurchand Mohunji—Little & Co.
1043-11 Edg G W and Co. Jiwabhai Vadilal vs The New Piece-goods Bazar and Co. Ltd.—Payne and Co.
680-12 Payne and Co. Marshall and Co. vs Gordhandas Khatau. Craigie B and C.
31-12 Cap and V Messrs Droz Amstutz and Co vs Abdul Razak Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed Manch and M and Nb R P
141-12 Mehta and D Syed Ahmed Ebrahim vs Sukhlal Devidas Savakram M B Chothia.
812-10 Mulla and M Ahmed Mahomed vs Ahmed Jamal and others Chitnis M and K
561-11 Mulla and M Dhakomal Kana Ram vs Shridam Gopinath and another Motichand and D
747-11 Pestonji R K and Co Gopal Kallianji Damodher las Gordhandas Sukhadwalla
714-05 Wadia G and Co Jivibai widow vs Gordhandas Bhimji and others Little and Co
27-10 Matubai I and M Fatmabai widow and others vs Fakir Mahomed Haji Abdul Latiff and others Smetham B and Co Payne and Co
996-08 Shamrao M and H Bai Navalbai Nagardas alias Nagindas Bharwandas Edg G W and Co
244-12 Unwalla P and P Haji Noor Mahomed Cassom a firm vs A Readymoney and Co a Wadia G and Co
428-12 Ardeshir H D and Co Damji Birji vs Kanji Khatao Jamsetji R and D
134-11 Jeh M and S Tullochchand Hookamchand vs Kashiram Jawatram Mulla and M
40 I Malvi H M and R Bhamal Shripal vs The British India S N Co Craigie B and and Co Bagh B and N
1016-11 Mulla and M Tullockchand and Maniraj vs Jamnabai Shroff D and D

## THE TWO SERVICES.

Admiral Sir William May has been highly complimented by the First Lord of the Admiralty and the flag officers who took part in the recent manœuvres, upon his able report as Umpire-in-Chief. Its preparation, in which Admiral May was assisted by Rear-Admiral Cecil Thursby and other officers specially selected for the purpose, involved a vast amount of work, and the result was a document as voluminous and comprehensive as any similar report ever compiled. It was primarily to hear this report and to discuss the lessons of the manœuvres that the flag officers engaged in them were summoned to the Admiralty.

In about six months hence Sir William May will relinquish the Devonport command on being promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir Charles Hotham, and it would occasion no surprise if in December next year he succeeded to the office of First Sea Lord on the retirement of Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman. Admiral May is, so to speak, young for his age, and his selection as First Sea Lord, with which appointment his name was prominently associated last year, would be a fitting climax to a long and honourable career. Vice-Admiral Sir George Egerton will, it is confidently anticipated, succeed Sir William May as commander-in-Chief at Devonport next spring.

On principle, the opening of an avenue from the lower deck to the quarter deck is cordially approved among commissioned officers of all grades, but financially the scheme is meeting with much adverse criticism. "Mates" with the relative rank of sub-lieutenant, will, it is pointed out, receive a messing allowance of 2s. per day, plus their pay of 8s. per day, so that in the first stage of promotion from the lower deck the scale of pay and allowances will be exactly the same as that of the officers who are one rank above the "mates" viz., lieutenants, with pay of 10s per day out of which they have to pay 2s a day to the mess. "Mates" will be even better off than their officers of equivalent rank (sub-lieutenants) whose pay is 5s per day, and 1s. messing allowance in cases where they are required to mess in the wardroom. The scheme also provides for grants amounting in the aggregate to £125 for uniform and outfit for ranker officers, whereas for those who enter through Osborne and Dartmouth Colleges there is no such allowance. The preferential treatment accorded under the new system of promotion is not unlikely to be taken advantage of by the officers who enter direct for the quarter deck to press legitimately for their financial position to be improved. The Admiralty will find it difficult to resist a claim which, in the circumstances, will rest upon equitable pecuniary reward for two classes who enter the Navy to earn a living.

The replacing of the 12-pounder Q.F. guns in the 25-knot Scouts, which are doing duty as flotilla-cruisers, by 4-in. weapons, is the corollary of the advance which has been made in the gun-power of destroyers. Although the precise functions of flotilla-cruisers have never been clearly defined, in a general way an intelligent conception of their duties may be formed from the fact that their characteristics are very similar to those of the senior officers' ships of the flotillas. Their inferior speed, compared with that of the destroyers to which they are attached, makes it probable that they would remain behind the attacking boats to prevent their being interfered with, while in a blockade action they might be advantageously employed to form rallying point for the boats driven back in a sudden rush. Whatever their role, however, it is obvious that they must be capable of dealing promptly and effectivly with modern destroyers, and their re-arming is essential for the same reason that has led to the latest battleships—the Iron Duke class—having an antitorpedo armament of 6-in guns, compared with the 12-pounder Q.F.s in the Dreadnought. The 12-pounder is less than half the weight of the 4-in., and as the Scouts each mount twelve of the lighter guns they should relatively, as regards weight, have six 4-in weapons, although on tonnage, compared with the latest Boadiceas, which mount ten of these guns, the scouts ought to have at least eight.

Lord Esher has been well advised to republish in pamphlet form the lecture delivered by him in March last at the Royal United Service Institution on the Committee of Imperial Defence. Neither the present functions nor the future potentialities of this institution of recent years are understood as widely as they ought to be, and it is desirable that accurate literature bearing upon it should be at the disposal not only of the public but of soldiers, of whom there are still many whose views on the Committee are remarkably vague. This is to be regretted, as the Committee is going through a somewhat rapid process of evolution which in the near future may cause it to become one of the most important institutions not only in this country but in the Empire. Lord Esher's lecture is published by Mr. Murray at the price of 6d.

The contemplated changes in uniform have now been the subject of an official communication. It appears that the service dress jacket and the mess dress of the Royal Artillery are the articles which the Army Council have under consideration, and in regard to the latter gunners will doubtless as a whole be glad that a change is imminent. The present mess uniform has never been popular, and has proved a very poor substitute for its handsome predecessor. Its disappearance, however, at this moment in no way condones the action of those responsible for its introduction a few years ago, and officers of the Royal Regiment have a very real grievance in having been put to such unnecessary expense in the matter.

Major-General Bethune, the new Director General of the Territorial Force, proposes to undertake an original campaign during the autumn and early winter. At selected centres extending all over Great Britain, he will deliver lectures not necessarily designed to attract immediate recruits, but to get the nation generally to understand the value of a Home Defence Army, and to point out that the Territorial Force, though in many ways not an ideal one, is considered adequate by those responsible for the defence of the country. Though we are aware says, a service journal, that many think otherwise, these latter too often ignore; as we recently pointed out, the foreign policy accepted by a popularly elected Government, and which must ultimately decide our military policy. In these questions, whose co-relation is not understood in the way it should be, General Bethune will ask the citizens of the country to interest themselves, as involving a vital part of the national life. In undertaking such a task with the approval of the War Office, General Bethune is in no way trenching on political ground which as a soldier he ignores, but he carries out a military mission of an educative nature. Working on the same lines he established, when at the head of the West Lancashire Division, a sense of the necessity of self-sacrifice both on the part of employers and employed with the most admirable results to the local community, and we have no doubt that with his activities and personality extended to a wider sphere, the effect on the Force as a whole will be equally beneficial.

The little boy had been with his grandmother on a visit to his uncle and aunt who lived in the country. He had been duly shown round the farm and seen the chickens in various stages of growth from one just breaking out of the shell to two months old, but this was not enough. He wished to push his investigations right to the point of the beginning of the egg, how the hen made it, did she use her feet, and where did she get the shell from to "pack it up in." Such a thirst for knowledge had to be rewarded, and his uncle took him down to the pond, caught a few tadpoles, and presented them to him with a request that he should ask his father all about them and watch them grow into frogs. He carried them off proudly in a glass jar with a loop of string round the top, the admiration and envy of every little boy he passed on the roadside. As they neared home he looked up at his grandmother and said; "Grannie, I know what father will say when he sees these tadpoles." "What will he say," asked his grandmother. "I'll kill your Uncle George if he gives you any more of these things," he very truthfully answered.

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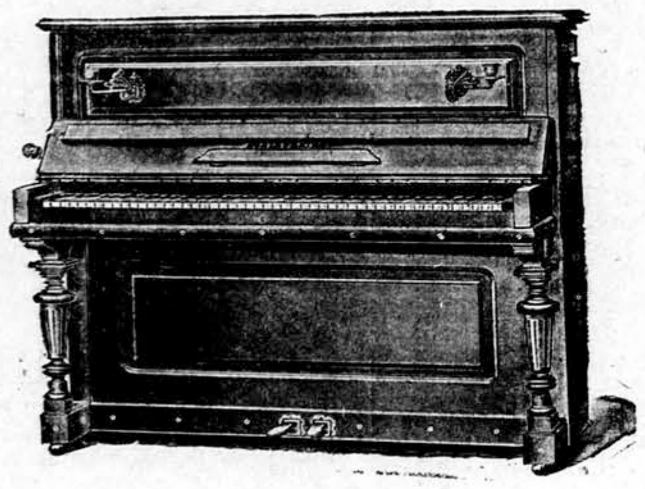

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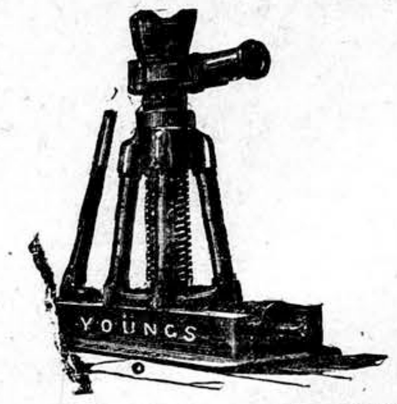

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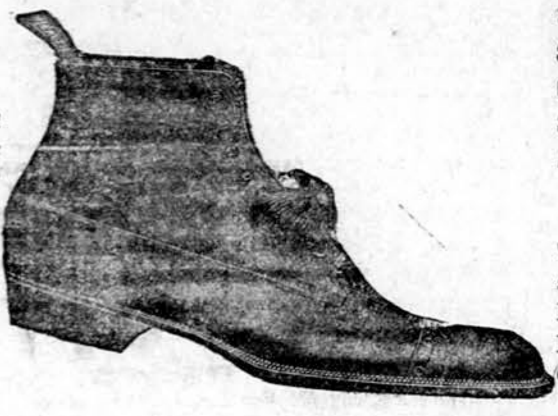

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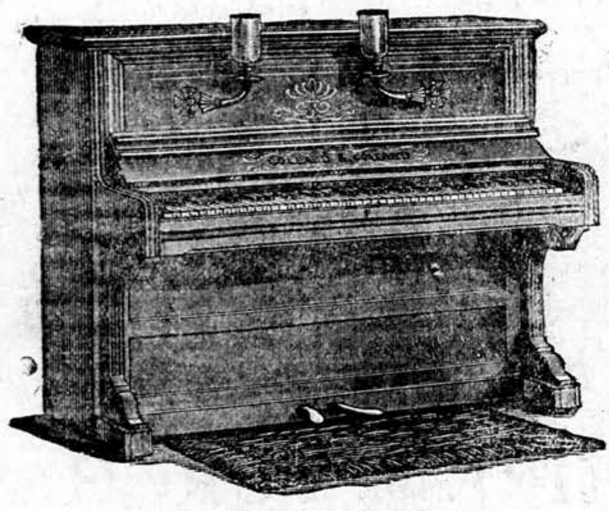

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Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHOEA** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
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*LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.*

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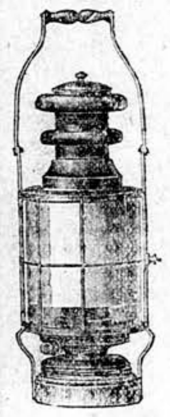

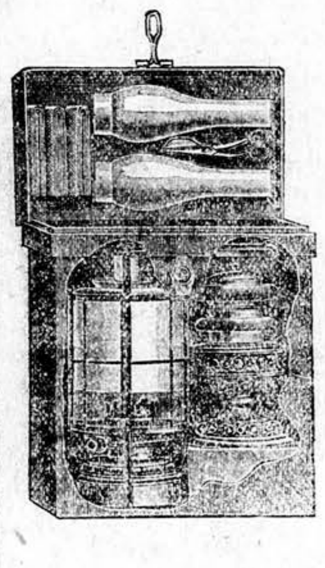

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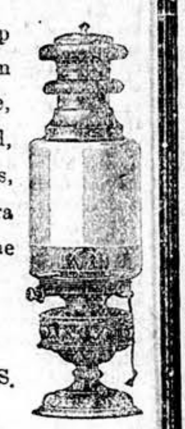

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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising for

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NEW DRY SHAMPOO.

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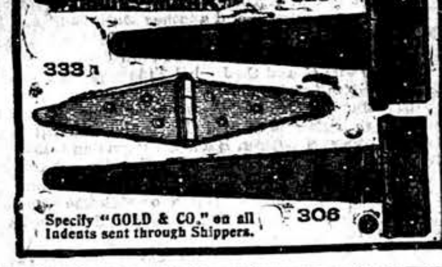

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